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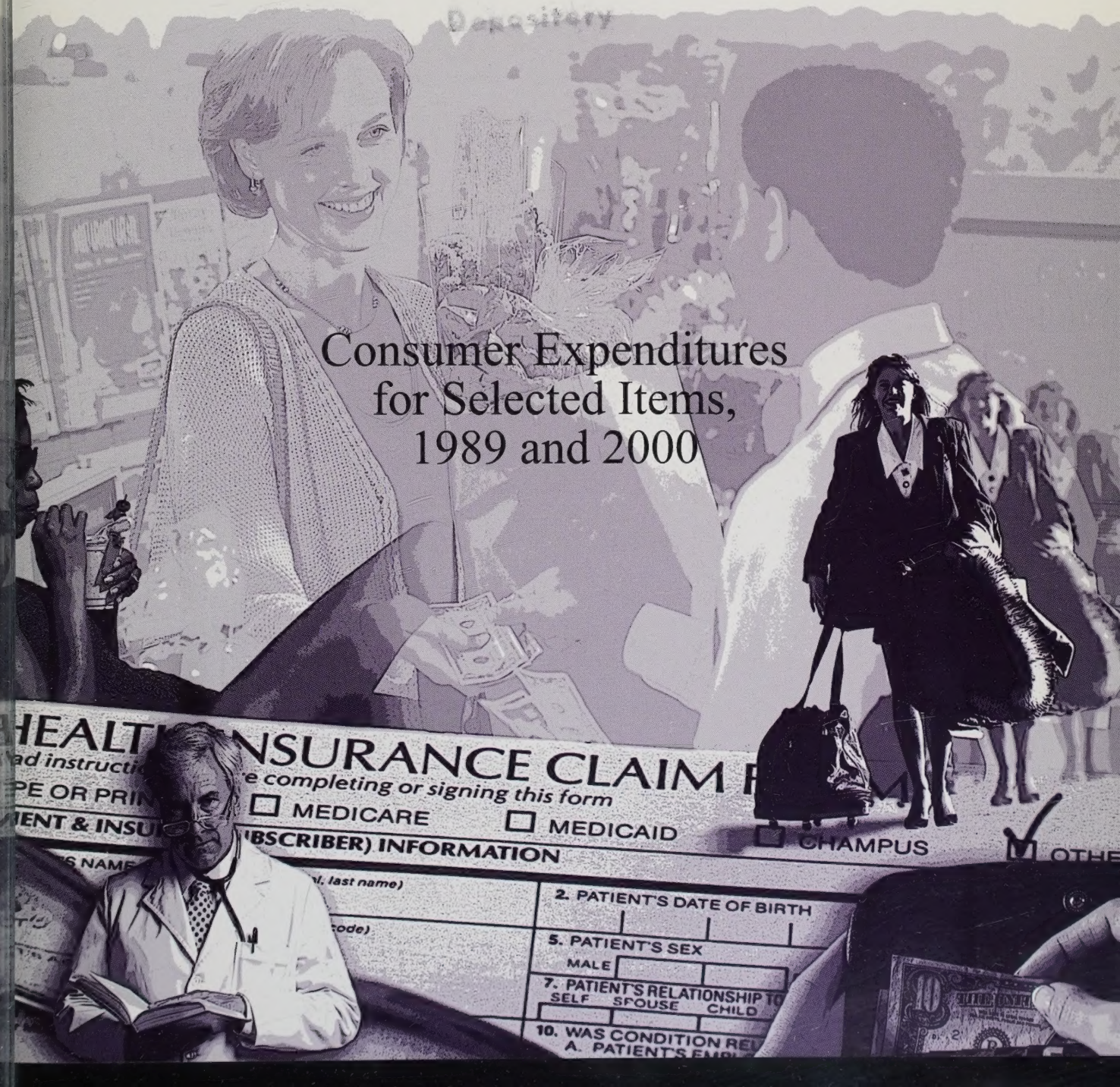

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REVIEW

Volume 126, Number 5
May 2003

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The May *Review*

This issue starts off with a special section of briefings on specific categories of consumer expenditures. As is the case with so many surveys, the Consumer Expenditure Survey gets more interesting, certainly, and probably more useful, as it is given tighter focus by an experienced analyst: Abby Duly looks at spending on the necessities of food, housing and apparel; George Janini examines travel expenditures; Eric J. Keil gives an account on out-of-pocket spending on medical services under different insurance plans; Laura Paszkiewicz details the ways different consumers finance vehicle purchases; Geoffrey Paulin analyzes expenditures on beverage alcohol; and Neil Tseng outlines entertainment budgets.

Edward Yelin and Laura Trupin present information from the California Work and Health Survey on employment conditions of workers with disabilities. They find that persons with disabilities were less likely to have jobs, more likely to have a part-time job if they were employed, and more likely to have had experienced a recent job loss. However, employees with disabilities did not differ much, in terms of specific working conditions, from employees without disabilities.

M. Scott Niederjohn looks at regulation, deregulation, employment, and earnings in the electricity sector. He finds that employment has been much more affected than earnings.

Mass layoff statistics restored

Publication of data from the Mass layoff Statistics programs resumed with news release USDL 03–165, "Mass Layoffs in January-February 2003 and Annual Averages for 2002" on April 9, 2003. The MLS program had been discontinued on December 31, 2002, due to lack of funding. In that release, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 20,269 mass layoff events occurred in the Nation in 2002, resulting in 2,244,631 initial claims filings for unemployment insurance. Both measures were lower than in 2001.

The number of initial claims filed in 2002 due to mass layoffs was higher in the West, 745,638, than in any other region. The smallest number of mass-layoff initial claims was reported in the Northeast region, 338,965. Over the year, however, decreases in mass-layoff initial claims occurred in each of the four regions, with the largest decline in the Midwest.

Manufacturing accounted for 35 percent of all mass layoff events and 40 percent of initial claims filed during 2002. A year earlier, manufacturing accounted for 42 percent of such events and 49 percent of claims. Within manufacturing, filings were most numerous in transportation equipment, food production, machinery manufacturing, and computer and electronic products.

The related report, which covers mass layoffs extending longer than 30 days, resumed publication on April 18, 2003. In that release, "Extended Mass Layoffs in the Fourth Quarter of 2002 and Annual Averages for 2002," BLS reported that employers conducted 7,163 extended mass layoff actions, affecting almost 1.5 million workers in 2002. These totals were down from 8,350 events and slightly more than 1.75 million separations in 2001.

In 2002, seasonal work continued to be the most cited reason for layoff, accounting for 32 percent of all layoff events and 37 percent of all separations. Layoff activity due to internal company restructuring was at a level exceeded only in 2001 and occurred largely among general merchandise stores. In all, employers cited this reason in 1,654 events, about 23 percent of the total, resulting in the separation of 375,593 workers, or 25 percent of all extended mass layoffs.

Drop in multifactor productivity

Multifactor productivity—measured as output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs—fell by 1.0 percent in the private nonfarm business sector in 2001. This was the first decrease since 1991. The multifactor productivity decline in 2001 reflected a 0.1-percent decrease in output and a 1.0-percent increase in the combined inputs of capital and labor. Capital services grew by 4.1 percent, while labor input fell by 0.4 percent.

Multifactor productivity measures the joint influences on economic growth of technological change, efficiency improvements, returns to scale, reallocation of resources, and other factors. Multifactor productivity, therefore, differs from the labor productivity (output per hour) measures that are published quarterly. Additional information is available in "Multifactor Productivity Trends, 2001," news release USDL 03–158.

Klein Award winners announced

Each year since 1969, the Lawrence R. Klein Award has honored the best articles appearing in the *Monthly Labor Review*. The award was established in honor of Lawrence R. Klein, who retired in 1968 after 22 years as editor-in-chief of the *Review* and established a fund to encourage the highest levels of analysis and writing in the journal's pages.

This year, from the articles written by BLS authors, the trustees selected "Labor force experience of women from 'Generation X'" by Marisa DiNatale and Stephanie Boraas of the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics (March 2002 issue).

From the articles by authors outside BLS, the trustees selected three articles: "Work shifts and disability: a national view" by Harriet B. Presser of the University of Maryland and Barbara Altman of the National Center for Health Statistics. (September 2002 issue); "Labor Force participation of older women: retired? working? both?" by Elizabeth T. Hill of The Pennsylvania State University (September 2002 issue); and "What is an employee? The answer depends on the law" by Charles J. Muhl of Goldberg, Kohn, Bell, Black, Rosenbloom & Moritz, Ltd. (January 2002 issue).

Consumer expenditures for selected items, 1999 and 2000

Recent Consumer Expenditure Surveys provide information on what consumers spend their money on; from spending on necessities to entertainment to alcohol, the Consumer Expenditure Survey examines the trends that shape U.S. buying habits

The current Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey program began in 1980. The survey is conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The principal objective of the survey is to collect information on the buying habits of American consumers. The survey consists of two components:

- A Diary, or recordkeeping, survey completed by participating consumer units for two consecutive 1-week periods.
- An Interview survey in which expenditures of consumer units are obtained in five interviews conducted every 3 months.

Survey participants record dollar amounts for goods and services purchased during the reporting period, regardless of whether payment is made at the time of purchase. Expenditure amounts include all sales and excise taxes for all items purchased by the consumer unit for itself or for others. Excluded from both surveys are all business-related expenditures and expenditures for which the consumer unit is reimbursed.

Each component of the survey queries an independent sample of consumer units that is representative of the U.S. population. In the Diary survey, about 7,500 consumer units are sampled each year. Each consumer unit keeps a diary for two 1-week periods, yielding approximately 15,000 diaries a year. The interview sample is selected on a rotating-panel basis, surveying about 7,500 consumer units each quarter. Each consumer unit is interviewed once per quarter, for five consecutive quarters. Data are collected on an ongoing basis in 105 areas of the United States.

The brief reports that make up this article present data obtained from recent Consumer Expenditure Surveys. Detailed articles, along with supporting statistics, are published in the *Consumer Expenditure Survey Anthology* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2003).

The Interview survey is designed to capture expenditure data that respondents can reasonably recall for a period of 3 months or longer. In general, the data captured report relatively large expenditures, such as spending on real property, automobiles, and major appliances, or expenditures that occur on a regular basis, such as spending on rent, utilities, and insurance premiums. Including global estimates of spending for food, it is estimated that about 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview survey. Expenditures on nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items are excluded. The Interview survey also provides data on expenditures incurred on leisure trips.

The Diary survey is designed to capture expenditures on small, frequently purchased items that are normally difficult for respondents to recall. Detailed records of expenses are kept for food and beverages—both at home and in eating places—tobacco, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs, and personal care products and services. Expenditures incurred away from home overnight or longer are excluded from the Diary survey. Although the diary was designed to collect information on expenditures that could not be recalled easily over a given period, respondents are asked to report *all* expenses (except overnight travel expenses) that the consumer unit incurs during the survey week.

Interpreting the data

Expenditures are averages for consumer units with specified characteristics, regardless of whether a particular unit incurred an expense for a specific item during the recordkeeping period. The average expenditure for an item may be considerably lower than the expenditure by those consumer units which actually purchased the item. The less frequently an item is purchased, the greater is the difference between the average for all

consumer units and the average of those purchasing the item. Also, an individual consumer unit may spend more or less than the average, depending on its particular characteristics. Factors such as income, the ages of family members, geographic location, taste, and personal preference also influence expenditures. Furthermore, even within groups with similar characteristics, the distribution of expenditures varies substantially. These points should be considered in relating reported averages to individual circumstances.

In addition, sample surveys are subject to two types of errors: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because the data are collected from a representative sample rather than the entire population. Nonsampling errors result from the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, differences in interviewers' abilities, mistakes in recording or coding, or other processing errors.

The box on this page gives the official BLS definitions of some terms used in the CE survey.

Glossary of Consumer Expenditure Survey terms

Consumer unit. Members of a household related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement; a single person living alone or sharing a household with others, but who is financially independent; or two or more persons living together who share responsibility for at least two out of the three major types of expenses: food, housing, and other expenses. Students living in university-sponsored housing also are included in the sample as separate consumer units.

Reference person. The first member mentioned by the respondent when asked to "Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents the home." It is with respect to this person that the relationship of other members of the consumer unit is determined.

Total expenditures. The transaction costs, including excise and sales taxes, of goods and services acquired during the 3-month Interview period. Estimates include expenditures for gifts and contributions and payments for pensions and personal insurance.

Income. The combined income earned by all consumer unit members 14 years or older during the 12 months preceding the interview. The components of income are wages and salaries; self-employment income; Social Security and private and government retirement income; interest, dividends, and rental and other property income; unemployment and workers' compensation and veterans' benefits; public assistance, supplemental security income, and food stamps; rent or meals or both as pay; and regular contributions for support, such as alimony and child support.

Complete income reporters. In general, a consumer unit that provides quantitative data on at least one of the major sources of its income, such as wages and salaries, self-employment income, and Social Security income. Even complete income reporters may not provide a full accounting of all income from all sources.

Quintiles of income before taxes. Five groups with the same number of complete income reporters, ranked in ascending order of income. Incomplete income reporters are not ranked and are shown separately in the quintiles-of-income tables.

Consumer spending for necessities

Abby Duly

The proportion of household spending used to purchase basic necessities is of interest to policymakers and social researchers as an elementary indicator of economic well-being. There are several complexities, however, in this application of the data; for example, the definition of "well-being" itself is not necessarily universal, and, once defined, the criteria upon which to evaluate well-being are also subjective and debatable. This report does not attempt to address these complexities; rather, data on consumer spending for necessities are presented in a manner that may be interpreted by a variety of readers for a variety of uses.

The discussion that follows uses the expenditure shares tables published by the CE survey program. These tables provide the proportions of average annual expenditures (or total spending) allocated to various categories of items. The categories of interest here are those designated to be necessities: food, housing, and apparel. It is important to note that while it is certainly reasonable to define these categories as necessities in 2000, there have been changes to them over time. For example, within the necessity category of food, the allocation among subcomponents has shifted such that the share of the food dollar spent on food away from home (including meals at restaurants or fast food, carryout, and home delivery) has grown from 3.0 percent in 1909, to 29.0 percent in 1987, to 41.0 percent in 2000.

Whereas data on food and apparel are taken directly from the published CE tables, the housing category is constructed specifically out of two main subcomponents: shelter and utilities. This is an important deviation from the published data. The reason is that, arguably, shelter and utilities are the actual necessities of housing and that other components used in the CE survey, such as household furnishings and equipment, are not, in fact, basic goods.

In the next paragraph, necessity shares are compared across income quintiles. Then, data are presented to provide a broad overview of necessity spending by additional demographic groups: homeowners and renters, urban consumers and rural consumers, black households and white and other households, Hispanic and non-Hispanic households, consumer units living in different regions, and consumer units living in different regions.

In the CE survey, the share of average annual expenditures used to purchase food declines from 14.9 percent to 11.6 percent as income increases from the third quintile to the fifth quintile. However, consumer units in the first quintile allocate a smaller proportion of total spending to food (14.9 percent) than do consumer units in the second quintile (15.7 percent). Expenditure shares for housing clearly decline across income quintiles. While consumer units in the highest income quintile devote 22 percent of their total spending to shelter and utility costs, those in the lowest income quintile spend almost 30 percent. The shares of average annual expenditures allocated to apparel are barely discernible from one another. In fact, the range of apparel shares is less than 1 percentage point, from 4.7 percent spent by those in the lowest income quintile to 5.3 percent spent by those in the highest income quintile.

Consumer units that rent their homes devote a greater share of their total expenditures to food (15.0 percent) and apparel (5.4 percent) than do their homeowning counterparts (13.1 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively).

Urban consumers spend a higher portion of their total expenditures on housing than do consumers living in rural areas. Food, however, makes up a slightly greater proportion of total spending by rural households than that by urban households.

Black consumer units spend higher shares of total expenditures on all three of the necessity categories than do white and other (Native American, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander) consumer units. The same is true for Hispanic households in comparison with non-Hispanic households, although the relevant housing shares are not very different.

Among consumer units living in different regions, necessity shares vary little from each other. For example, expenditure shares used to purchase food range from 13.4 percent in the West and Midwest to 13.8 percent in the Northeast. (Households in the South spend a comparable 13.6 percent on food). Housing shares across regions are more variable, with consumer units in the Midwest having the lowest share, 23.3 percent of total spending, and consumer units in the Northeast region having the highest share, 27.7 percent.

Abby Duly is an economist in the Branch of Information and Analysis, Division of Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Travel expenditures in 2000

George Janini

Consumer units that went on trips in 2000 spent an average of $875 on travel for the year. Altogether, such consumer units had roughly $32 billion in travel expenditures. Travel expenditures are broken down into expenditures for transportation, food, lodging, entertainment, and gifts. Transportation expenditures include all costs incurred traveling to and from the destination, as well as other transportation costs incurred while on the trip. Food expenditures encompass all costs for food and alcohol consumed on the trip. Lodging expenses include the costs for hotels, motels, cottages, trailer camps, and other types of lodging. Entertainment

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expenditures take into account all types of entertainment, such as admission to sporting events, parks, museums, and tours, as well as any type of fees related to these events. Gift expenditures include all gifts purchased on the trip for persons other than those in the consumer unit.

Overall, consumer units that traveled in 2000 spent an average of $352 on transportation, $204 on food, $66 on entertainment, $76 on gifts, and $177 on lodging. This amounted to an aggregate of about $13 billion spent on transportation, $7.6 billion on food, $2.4 billion on entertainment, $ 2.8 billion on gifts, and $6.5 billion on lodging. Out of approximately 109 million consumer units, 37 million, or 34 percent, reported taking a trip or vacation in 2000.

The highest percentage of trip takers, 38 percent, was posted by those 45 to 54 years of age, the lowest, 27 percent, by those 65 and older. The latter group, however, had the highest average travel expenditures of any of the age groups. Interestingly, the group spent an average of 4 percent of its total average annual expenditures on trips and vacations, about twice that spent by most of the other age groups. However, the 65-and-older age group did not account for the highest aggregate travel expenditures in 2000: the 45- to 54-year age group accounted for 24 percent of aggregate travel expenditures, followed by the 35- to 44-year age group, with 23 percent; then came the 65-and-older group, with 19 percent.

Fully 58 percent of consumer units with reported annual incomes of more than $50,000 took a trip or vacation in 2000, almost double that of consumer units with reported incomes of less than $25,000. Consumer units in the highest income bracket, $75,000 or more, outspent each of the other income groups. The highest-income group also accounted for 41 percent of aggregate trip expenditures in 2000, well above the 22 percent spent on travel by the next-highest group, those with incomes from $50,000 to $75,000. Overall, consumer units with incomes of $35,000 or more accounted for 76 percent of total travel expenditures.

Out-of-pocket spending for private health insurance

Eric J. Keil

Total out-of-pocket medical spending was significantly higher, on average, for consumer units with fee-for-service insurance ($2,315 per year) than for consumer units covered by a health maintenance organization ($1,789). For health care insurance alone, consumer units with fee-for-service insurance paid $1,029, on average, while those covered by a health maintenance organization paid $870. Other significant differences in spending were for physicians' services ($210 for those with fee-for-service coverage, $129 for those with health maintenance organization coverage), laboratory tests and x rays ($38, compared with $15), hospital services other than room ($68 and $37, respectively), prescriptions drugs and medicines ($329 and $236), and dental services ($311 and $265).

The percentage reporting medical expenditures in several categories also was higher for fee-for-service consumer units. (The percentage reporting is defined as the percentage of all consumer units reporting at least one, but possibly more, expenditures during the year they were interviewed.) Significant differences existed in the percentage reporting expenditures for laboratory tests and x rays (23 percent for those with fee-for-service coverage, 13 percent for those covered by a health maintenance organization), hospital services other than room (16 percent, compared with 13 percent), prescription drugs and medicines (80 percent and 75 percent, respectively), dental care (51 percent and 48 percent), purchases of medical or surgical equipment (4 percent and 2 percent), and eye exams, treatment, or surgery (32 percent and 28 percent).

Although the *percentage* reporting was higher for the fee-for-service group in every category of medical expenditure, the *number* of reported expenditures per item was generally higher for the health maintenance organization group. Significant differences in receipts for services performed appeared in the following categories: physicians' services (13.1 million receipts reported by those with health maintenance organization coverage, 11.2 million reported by those with fee-for-service coverage), prescription drugs (26.9 million, compared with 24.1 million), dental care (6.4 million and 5.7 million, respectively), and eyeglasses and accessories (2.4 million and 1.9 million). The fee-for-service group had significantly higher expenditures only for laboratory tests and x rays (1.5 million, compared with 0.9 million).

The two groups of insureds were similar with respect to age, income, family size, and the number of children living in the consumer unit. Annual income averaged $43,226 for those with health maintenance organization coverage and $43,728 for those with fee-for-service insurance. The fee-for-service group had an average age of 50, the health maintenance organization group 48. On average, fee-for-service consumer units were composed of 2.6 persons, of which 0.80 was a child, while health maintenance organization consumer units comprised 2.7 persons, of which 0.91 was a child. The demographic differences between the two groups likely are not large enough to be a contributing factor in expenditure differences.

More consumer units in the 25-to-54-year age group had health maintenance organization insurance than had fee-for-service insurance, but more in the upper age categories had fee-for-service coverage than had health maintenance organization coverage. More consumer units with no children had fee-for-service coverage than had health maintenance organization coverage.

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The costs and demographics of vehicle acquisition

Laura Paszkiewicz

In 1999–2000, 81 percent of those who purchased new vehicles financed their purchases, compared with 56 percent of those who purchased used vehicles. Of those who financed, 87 percent of new-vehicle purchasers and 79 percent of used-vehicle purchasers had payments remaining. On average, lessees paid $868 as a down payment, only about 76 percent of what a used-vehicle purchaser paid as a down payment ($1,147), and only 30 percent of what a new-vehicle purchaser paid ($2,914).

Among the factors that play a role in deciding whether to lease, buy new, or buy a used vehicle are the average monthly payment and the amount of time it takes to pay off a loan or to complete a lease. The average monthly payment was $353 for lessees, $399 for purchasers of new vehicles, and $273 for purchasers of used vehicles; the average *number* of monthly payments made was 39 by lessees, 54 by new-vehicle buyers, and 43 by used-vehicle buyers.

The demographic analysis that follows looks at the entire sample of those acquiring a vehicle in 1999 or 2000, either through an outright purchase or with financing. Among the factors examined are income, gender, geographic region, and race.

Consumer units that purchased used vehicles had the least income, on average. The average income of someone who bought a used vehicle was $48,004, compared with $72,992 for lessees and $69,875 for new-vehicle purchasers. Those in the lowest income quintile were the most likely to buy a used car, with 80.9 percent of the group doing so. In comparison, 54.1 percent of those in the highest income quintile bought used vehicles. With regard to purchasing a new vehicle, the situation was essentially reversed: almost 36 percent of those in the highest income quintile bought a new car, a figure more than 20 percentage points above that for those in the lowest income quintile who bought a new vehicle.

Of those acquiring vehicles in 1999 and 2000, 28 percent were in the 35- to 44-year-old age bracket, although that group made up a lesser 22 percent of the population. The 25- to 34-year-old and 45- to 54-year-old age groups each posted more than 20 percent of all acquisitions, yet made up less than that percentage of the population. The oldest group (75 and older) acquired the fewest vehicles, with only 2.6 percent of acquisitions.

Men, with 54 percent of the total population, acquired 58 percent of all vehicles. Men and women acquired vehicles differently. Single men leased vehicles 9.6 percent of the time, bought new vehicles 20.6 percent of the time, and bought used vehicles 69.9 percent of the time. Single women leased vehicles 11.5 percent of the time, bought new vehicles 36.9 percent of the time, and bought used vehicles 51.5 percent of the time.

Consumer units in the South and the Northeast acquired a smaller percentage of vehicles than their population shares in 1999 and 2000. Southern consumer units, with 35 percent of the total U.S. population, had 31 percent of acquisitions, while those in the Northeast, making up 19 percent of the U.S. population, had 16 percent of total vehicle acquisitions. In contrast, consumer units in the Midwest and the West accounted for 27 percent and 25 percent, respectively, of vehicle acquisitions, while making up 24 percent and 22 percent, respectively, of the total U.S. population. Consumers acquiring vehicles in the Northeast were more likely to lease an auto than those in the West; consumer units in the West were more likely to buy a used vehicle. In the Northeast and the West, about 30 percent of those who acquired a new vehicle purchased it. In the Midwest, 9 percent of the vehicle-acquiring population leased, 23 percent purchased new cars, and 69 percent bought used cars. In the South, the corresponding figures were 8 percent, 25 percent, and 67 percent.

The Consumer Expenditure Survey has four race categories: white; black; Asian or Pacific Islander; and American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo. Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 3.1 percent of the population acquiring vehicles. A little more than half of the group bought a used vehicle, 42 percent bought a new vehicle, and the remaining 7 percent leased a vehicle. The white population accounted for 88 percent of those acquiring vehicles, with 65.5 percent buying used vehicles, 26.5 percent buying new, and 8 percent leasing vehicles.

The black population and the American Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo population were most different from Asians and Pacific Islanders, and similar to each other, in their choice of a method of acquisition. Of the consumer units acquiring vehicles in the black population, 5.3 percent leased, 19.6 percent purchased a new vehicle, and 75.2 percent purchased a used vehicle. Of those acquiring a vehicle in the American Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo population, 4.2 percent leased a vehicle, 16.5 percent purchased a new vehicle, and 79.4 percent purchased a used vehicle.

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Consumer expenditures for alcohol in 2000

Geoffrey Paulin

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in 2000 average per capita consumption of alcohol was 24.9 gallons, mostly in the form of beer (21.7 gallons). That same year, the average consumer unit reported expenditures of $372 for alcoholic beverages. About 1 dollar was spent on alcohol for every 8 dollars spent on food at home. On the basis of either mean weekly expenditure or percent reporting alcohol purchases, beer is the

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most popular form of alcohol purchased by the average consumer unit. However, on the basis of mean weekly expenditure for those reporting alcohol purchases, a figure that can be calculated by dividing mean weekly expenditure by percent reporting, the largest average expenditure for all consumer units is for wine at home.

As one might expect, expenditures for alcohol increase with income, regardless of the type of alcohol purchased and regardless of whether the expenditure is for alcohol at home or alcohol away from home. Overall, the fifth income quintile spends about 3.5 times as much for alcohol as does the first income quintile—2.7 times as much for alcohol at home and more than 7.1 times as much for alcohol away from home. As regards which type of alcohol, the ratios of the fifth to the first income quintile range from 1.6 for beer at home to 9.2 for other alcohol away from home.

Expenditures for alcohol away from home rise with age up to 35 to 44 years old and then decline. Expenditures for wine follow the pattern, except that they peak for those aged 45 to 54. Expenditures for beer at home actually decline with age, ranging from a high of $5.48 per week for the under-25 group to a low of $0.65 per week for the 75-and-older group. Most other expenditures for alcoholic beverages follow a similar pattern for the percent reporting, peaking either for the under-25 group or the 25- to-34-year-old group. The lone exception is expenditures for wine, which peak with the 45- to-54-year-old group and reach a low point with the 75-and-older group.

The predicted probability of purchase of alcohol, based on logit regressions, is highest for the youngest group (46 percent) and lowest for the oldest group (22 percent). Similarly, the probability of purchase is lowest for the first quintile (29 percent) and highest for the fifth quintile (50 percent).

Hispanic, as opposed to non-Hispanic, ethnicity appears to have little relationship to the probability of purchasing alcohol in general. However, race appears to play a role: black and Asian consumers have much lower probabilities of purchase than white consumers have. Occupation apparently plays a role as well: among salaried (or wage-earning) workers, those in technical, sales, or service positions and those in agricultural fields (forestry and farming), for example, are more likely to purchase alcohol than are managers and professionals.

The probability of purchasing beer is strongly related to age, declining from 29 percent for the youngest group (under 25) to 10 percent for the oldest group (75 and older). The probability of purchase for the lowest income quintile is 17 percent, compared with 27 percent for the highest quintile. Single men are the most likely to purchase beer (23 percent), single women (12 percent) and single mothers (9 percent) the least likely. Among salaried workers, members of the armed services (38 percent), blue-collar workers (30 percent), agricultural workers (35 percent), and technical, sales, and service workers (28 percent) have the highest predicted probabilities of purchasing beer. Retirees have a higher probability of purchase than wage and salary workers have. The purchase of wine or other alcohol strongly increases the probability of purchasing beer. However, the purchase of *both* wine *and* other alcohol does not significantly increase the probability of purchase.

The probability of purchasing wine is much lower than the probability of purchasing beer, and age does not appear to be strongly related to the purchase of wine. The probability of purchase increases with income, and ethnicity is, at best, only weakly related to purchasing. However, as with alcohol in general, race is a factor: blacks and Asians are less likely to purchase wine than are whites. Occupation plays little, if any, role, although, of all working consumers, blue-collar workers have the lowest predicted probability of purchasing wine. Similarly, those who are not working for reasons other than retirement or unemployment have a lower probability than other groups. Both the purchase of beer and the purchase of other alcohol separately increase the probability of purchasing wine. Nevertheless, purchasing *both* beer *and* other alcohol adds little to the probability of purchasing above what purchasing beer or other alcohol alone adds.

As with wine, the predicted probability for the purchase of other alcohol is, in general, low. Although age is not a statistically significant factor in the probability of purchase of other alcohol, income is: consumer units in the fourth income quintile and those in the fifth income quintile are more likely to purchase than are consumer units in the middle income quintile. Consumer units headed by women have a lower predicted probability of purchasing other alcohol than households headed by single men have. Hispanics and Asians have lower predicted probabilities than white non-Hispanics have.

Expenditures on entertainment

Neil Tseng

In the Consumer Expenditure Survey, entertainment expenditures are divided into four categories: fees and admissions; television, radios, and sound equipment; pets, toys, and playground equipment; and other entertainment supplies, equipment, and services. Fees and admissions include expenses for out-of-town trips, fees for recreational lessons, and admission to sporting events, cultural and theatrical events, the movies, and special events, such as live musical performances. The category of television, radios, and sound equipment includes color televisions, digital videodisc players, videocassette recorders, compact disc players, video game consoles and software, videotapes and discs, speakers, and various other

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home theater sound systems. The category of pets, toys, and playground equipment includes toys, games, and playground equipment; hobbies and tricycles; and pet food, veterinary services, and pet services. Other entertainment supplies, equipment, and services include more "volatile" expenditures, such as the rental or purchase of recreational vehicles and the purchase of boats.

In 2000, those under age 35 spent 22 percent of the $203 billion that was allocated on entertainment that year, whereas those 55 and older spent 25 percent of the total entertainment amount. The 35- to-54-year-old age group (with just 42 percent of the population) accounted for more than half of the total $203 billion spent on entertainment.

Consumer units with reference persons who did not graduate from college accounted for 60.5 percent of the aggregate expenditures on entertainment, whereas college graduates accounted for 39.5 percent. Of those who did not graduate from college, the group that did not graduate from high school spent 8 percent of the aggregate $203 billion on entertainment, high school graduates spent 24 percent, and high school graduates with some college accounted for 20 percent. Average incomes for the four education groups were as follows: those who did not graduate from high school, $23,329; high school graduates, $36,134; high school graduates with some college, $38,837; and associate's degree, $50,060. Among the college graduates, those with a bachelor's degree and those with advanced degrees had aggregate expenditure shares of 25 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

The proportion of aggregate expenditures allocated to entertainment ranged from 9 percent by the lowest income quintile to 40 percent by the highest. Not surprisingly, consumer units in the highest quintile contributed the most to each of the four categories of entertainment expenditure, spending more than $22 billion on fees and admissions; approximately $17 billion on televisions, radios, and sound equipment; $10 billion on pets, toys, and playground equipment; and $13 billion on other entertainment supplies, equipment, and services. The $22 billion spent by the highest quintile on fees and admissions was more than twice the amount spent by consumers in the fourth income quintile and almost 7 times the amount spent by those in the first quintile.

The proportion of total aggregate entertainment expenditures allocated to fees and admissions ranged from nearly 7 percent for those in the lowest quintile to more than 50 percent for those in the highest quintile. For pets, toys, and playground equipment, the range of expenditures was 7 percent for those in the lowest quintile to 37 percent for those in the highest quintile. Total entertainment expenditures allocated to other entertainment supplies, equipment, and services ranged from 8 percent in the lowest quintile to almost 38 percent for those in the highest quintile. The 11 percent that the lowest quintile contributed toward televisions, radios, and sound equipment was the largest share of their expenditures on entertainment, indicating that the category may be the main form of entertainment for those in that income quintile. □

Regulatory reform and labor outcomes in the U.S. electricity sector

Although employment reductions have been associated with deregulation of the U.S. electricity sector, reductions in earnings have not; in fact, premium and real weekly earnings for electricity-sector employees have risen

M. Scott Niederjohn

The last 10 years have seen many States aggressively pursuing the restructuring of their electric utilities. These reforms were motivated by a number of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) orders that encouraged competitive markets for wholesale electric power.[1] While the effects of these reforms on the product market (and competition) have been widely studied, there is a dearth of research examining the effect of regulatory reform on the U.S. electricity sector's labor market, which employs more than 300,000 highly skilled workers. This heavily unionized workforce operates and maintains the country's critical electrical infrastructure that both families and businesses rely on for their daily activities.

This study explains the effect of electricity deregulation on this sector's workforce by addressing several factors. After initially reviewing the recent history of the U.S. electricity sector's regulatory movement, the study briefly reviews some of the theoretical background on regulatory reform. Then, data is analyzed on employment, earnings, and unionization in the U.S. electricity sector—before and during the regulatory reform movement, which is still underway. These results are compared with similar results for other previously restructured industries.

The data for the electricity sector reveal employment reductions that are associated with regulatory reform. The findings also indicate that earnings have not been negatively affected by this restructuring, unlike other sectors examined. In fact, when compared with the earnings of similar workers, the industry earning premiums for electricity-sector employees have actually increased, while the level of unionization in this sector has drifted down. These results are particularly significant, as this is the first deregulated industry to show such contrasting earnings and employment patterns.

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Deregulation and competition

The electricity sector has historically been involved in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. Generation involves the production of electricity at power plants. Transmission involves the delivery of electricity to distribution facilities over a system of high voltage power lines. Once the power arrives at the distribution center, it is "stepped down" to a voltage that can be distributed. The distribution system is then responsible for delivering power from the transmission system to homes and businesses using a network of wires and transformers.

Historically, the electric utility sector consisted of vertically integrated firms that were involved in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. This internal firm structure was viewed as an efficient approach toward providing electricity service to customers. State governments, though, restricted state-wide entry into

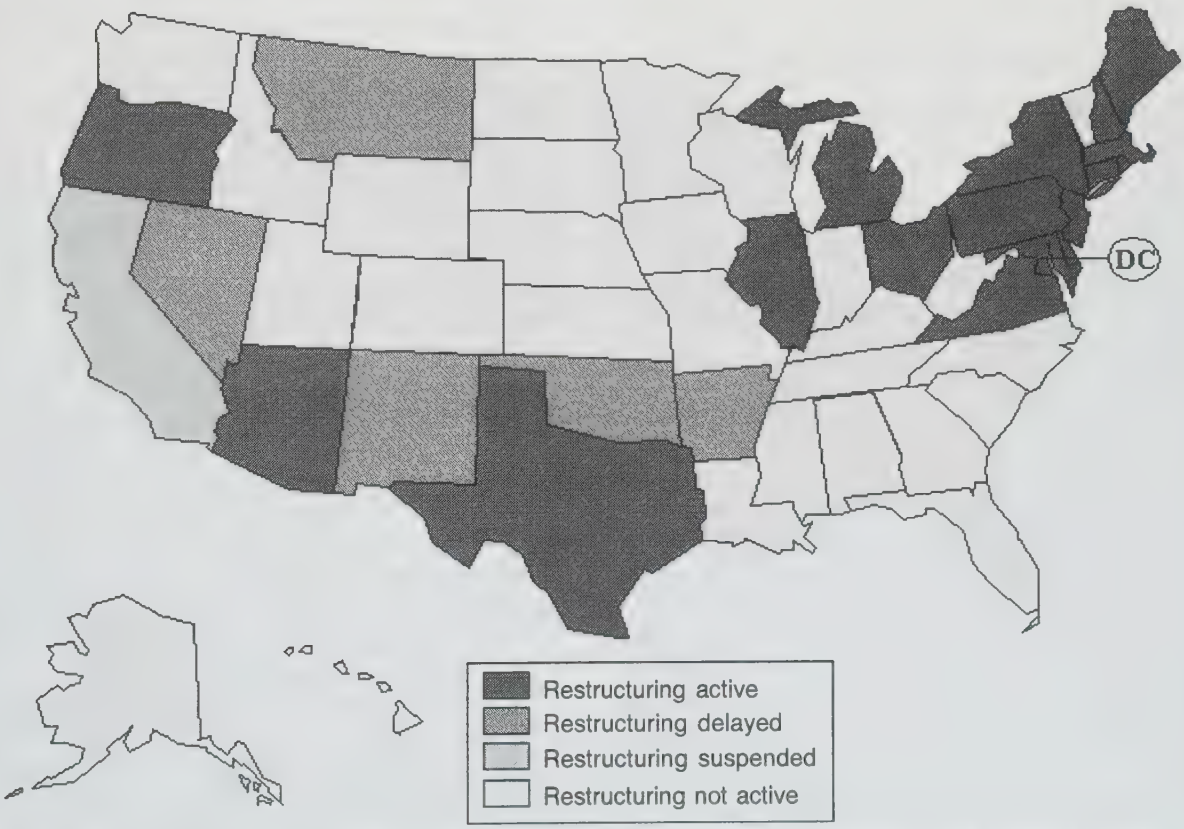
this sector and extended these state monopolies with a legal right (and obligation) to distribute electricity to the customers in their geographic area at prices typically set by State public service commissions. While the transmission and distribution components of electricity production are still considered natural monopolies (although transmission is subject to some limited regulatory reform), many have recently begun to recognize that the generation sector may benefit from a more competitive environment—through competition between generators. This enhanced competition is meant to create a business environment that promotes lower electricity prices and more efficient means of generation. In essence, consumers and businesses will be able to choose from a variety of competitive electricity suppliers. This separation of related services is similar to the regulatory reform models applied to other network industries, such as natural gas and telecommunications, in the past.

Current status of restructuring

The effort to restructure the U.S. electricity sector and develop markets for wholesale electric power has slowed significantly. This slowing is partly the result of the 2001 power crisis in California that some attribute, at least in part, to California's deregulation of their electric utilities.[2] Chart 1 shows the regulatory status of each State as of December 2002.

Comprehensive reform began in a number of States from 1990 to 1997. These States include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, California, New Jersey, and Delaware. Several other States have recently implemented restructuring including Arizona, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Texas. There are also a number of States that have passed restructuring legislation and then suspended action. These States include

Chart 1. The current status of U.S. electricity-sector restructuring, December 2002



NOTE: This map is maintained and updated monthly by the Energy Information Administration on the Internet at **http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/chg_str/regmap.html**.

Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Large industrial customers were the driving force behind the regulatory reform movement. These heavy users of electric power were interested in decreasing the rates they pay, which competition was predicted to encourage. This demand from industrial users helps explain why much of the early restructuring effort progressed quickly in Northeastern and Midwestern States, given the concentration of industrial firms in these regions.

Another trend in the product market has been the merger and consolidation of investor-owned electric utilities. For instance, from 1997 to 2000 there were 23 mergers of investor-owned electric utilities with assets valued at $0.5 billion or greater.[3] Consolidating and increasing the size of firms is a common approach used by company owners to enhance their company's competitive advantage in a deregulated environment. Such business strategy can improve business performance by creating economies of scale. However, these economies are commonly achieved through the elimination of redundant activities (and possibly jobs). This is only one example of the many ways in which regulatory reform might affect the labor market for electricity workers. Such policy can also place downward pressure on earnings and unionization.

Regulatory reform and labor markets

There have been a number of studies that have investigated the effect of regulatory reform on labor markets in transportation and telecommunications.[4] However, no detailed study has investigated this topic in the electricity sector.[5] Although the effect of industry reform on employment, earnings, and unionization cannot be determined, *a priori*, with certainty (as demonstrated later), there are a number of economic theories that can help guide our expectations.

Many have found that increased competition in a labor market has a negative effect on employee earnings.[6] This is typically attributed to the fact that regulation, and its restriction on competitive firm entry, allows for relative ease of unionization. Employees tend to have a significant bargaining advantage when negotiating with utilities, because the per-worker costs of unionization are low in industries with a few large firms. It is thought that the removal of the barrier to entry in these markets creates a major obstacle to unions as new, often nonunion, firms compete for customers in the previously protected industry. It has also been postulated that rate-of-return regulated firms, like electric utilities, have less incentive to contest the earnings demands made by unions because much of the costs are often passed on to consumers in the form of higher utility bills.[7]

The effect of regulatory reform on employment is more ambiguous. It seems that the method by which an industry's workforce is transformed by deregulation is a function of how efficient the employees in that industry were before the reform movement. In a relatively inefficient industry, job cuts would prevail as firms attempt to become more competitive in the face of new firm entrants. If, instead, an industry were efficient in labor supply before regulatory reform, it seems less likely that job cuts would be required to address stepped-up competition. Even though the incentive to enhance efficiency influences industry employment patterns when firms face greater competition, union demands for job security limit the extent to which firms can easily lay off workers or employ nonunion replacement workers. The employment constraint that electric utility owners face is especially significant given the relatively large percentage of workers in this industry who are represented by a union. Another cause of this ambiguity may be the source of industry inefficiency. For example, if inefficiencies were to due to the failure of the regulated firm to invest in plant and equipment, deregulation may lead to investment rather than job cuts.

Other industry experiences

Since the late 1970s there have been a number of highly organized industries that have undergone some type of regulatory reform. This section reviews four of these industries: trucking, railroads, airlines, and telecommunications. Such a review helps provide insight on the expected labor-market effects of electricity utility deregulation. Table 1, based on the Current Population Survey, presents data on percent unionization, total employment, and real weekly earnings for each of these industries.[8] The post-deregulation period for trucking, railroads and airlines began in 1978, while this period began in 1983 for telecommunications. There are both common and distinct trends among these industries.

In the trucking industry,[9] a large reduction in union membership has taken place since deregulation was implemented. While union membership fell by a modest 3 percentage points from 1973 to 1978, it has fallen 27 percentage points since the policy shift of regulatory reform. In contrast to this union employment pattern, deregulation has caused large employment gains in trucking overall, particularly from 1983 to 1988. Trucking employment gains have continued in this industry to the present. Real weekly earnings, however, declined during most of the post-deregulation period.

In the railroad industry,[10] there has been little impact on union membership. The percentage of union workers in the railroad industry fell only from 79 percent in 1978 to 71 percent in 2001—a smaller decrease throughout the overall labor market. The relatively small union membership declines in rail are attributable in large part to the lack of new nonunion entrants into this naturally oligopolistic industry. The substantial em-

Table 1. Unionization, employment, and earnings in restructured industries, selected years

Industry	1973	1978	1983	1988	1991	1996	2001
Trucking[1]							
Union membership rate	.49	.46	.38	.25	.25	.23	.19
Employment (in thousands)	997	1,111	1,117	1,544	1,617	1,907	2,113
Weekly earnings (1983/1984 dollars)	$499	$491	$404	$386	$405	$353	$368
Railroad[1]							
Union membership rate	.83	.79	.83	.81	.78	.74	.71
Employment (in thousands)	587	580	428	363	286	282	257
Weekly earnings (1983/1984 dollars)	$475	$491	$507	$490	$494	$470	$432
Airlines[1]							
Union membership rate	.46	.45	.43	.42	.37	.36	.39
Employment (in thousands)	368	465	464	683	696	800	1245
Weekly earnings (1983/1984 dollars)	$499	$498	$455	$420	$443	$435	$453
Telecommunications[2]							
Union membership rate	.59	.55	.55	.44	.42	.29	.24
Employment (in thousands)	949	1,075	1,060	1,114	1,107	1,126	2,065
Weekly earnings (1983/1984 dollars)	$399	$442	$457	$447	$458	$488	$679
All wage and salary employees							
Union membership rate	.24	.23	.20	.17	.16	.15	.14
Employment (in thousands)	75,519	84,968	88,290	101,407	102,786	111,960	120,708
Weekly earnings (1983/1984 dollars)	$315	$301	$273	$267	$255	$256	$273

SOURCE: Union membership rates were provided by Barry Hirsch and David Macpherson at **http://www.trinity.edu/bhirsch/unionstats/.** Information on employment and earnings was taken from the Current Population Survey Files.

[1] The post-deregulation period for trucking, railroads and airlines began in 1978.

[2] The post-deregulation period for telecommunications began in 1983.

ployment declines (more than 55 percent decline in employment from 1978 to 2001) suggest that this continued collective bargaining power was not enough to protect employees' jobs. Nonetheless, railroad unions were able to negotiate less substantial earning declines than those that were prevalent in the trucking sector.

The labor market changes in the airline industry[11] also reveal interesting post-deregulation earning and employment patterns. Although unionization levels among airline workers have had some declines, the decreases have not been nearly as extensive as those in trucking. Post-deregulation changes in airline unionization levels more closely resemble that of rail. Past research attributes the small unionization decline in airlines to the industry's continued domination by a handful of large union carriers following deregulation.[12] The post-deregulation period has also been one of major employment increases for the airline industry.[13] Some of these employment gains can be attributed to increased demand from passengers responding to discount fares offered along high-density routes following deregulation. Avoiding significant reduction in union membership during this trend of increasing air travel helped create a labor market environment that allows for the maintenance of high earnings. Indeed, the earning patterns presented in table 1 reveal that earnings for airline workers in 2001 were about the same as in 1983, declining only slightly following deregulation.

In contrast to the union membership trends reported for railroad and airlines workers, table 1 indicates that union membership in telecommunications[14] has declined significantly since the 1984 divesture of AT&T. Union membership rates in this sector fell from 55 percent in 1983 to 24 percent in 2001. Whereas employment growth had been moderate from 1983 to 1996, the telecommunications bubble from 1996 to 2001 is associated with significant employment increases. Employment in this sector climbed from 1,126,000 employees in 1996 to 2,065,000 employees in 2001.[15] Real earnings followed a similar path as employment in this sector, increasing almost 40 percent over this same time period.[16]

Examination of data on all wage and salaried employees in the United States suggests that declining unionization reported for deregulated industries is part of an overall trend in the U.S. labor market. For instance, since 1973, the percentage of all employees in labor unions has fallen from 24 percent to 14 percent. The findings in table 1 also indicate that the overall U.S. labor force has expanded by 60 percent, and real earnings have fallen during much of this period. These economy-wide earnings and employment patterns more closely resemble those found in trucking compared with those of other deregulated industries.

By comparison, union membership in the electricity sector has also fallen over this time period but not as dramatically as the overall labor market. As the following text tablulation

shows, electricity-sector unionization has fallen from 47 percent in 1973 to 30 percent in 2001. However, the electricity sector continues to be significantly more unionized than the overall labor market.

Year	*Union membership rate*	*Employment (in thousands)*	*Weekly earnings (1983/1984 dollars)*
1973	.47	321	$ 522
1978	.46	354	558
1983	.44	433	572
1988	.37	452	600
1991	.38	448	592
1996	.31	383	652
2001	.30	360	726

Comparing earnings and employment trends in the U.S. labor market with trends in deregulated industries reveals clear and distinct effects from regulatory reform in these industries' labor markets. Predicting these changes is difficult. For example, whereas the major impact of restructuring in the trucking industry was a pronounced decline in unionization and earnings, the railroad industry experienced a major decline in employment while unionization and earnings remained steady. The telecommunications industry saw large employment gains in the post-deregulation period along with steady declines in unionization. The experiences of these industries shed some light on what could take place in the electricity-sector labor market as a result of restructuring. However, it is not clear, *a priori*, what the precise impact will be on unionization, earnings, and employment.

Employment trends in the electricity sector

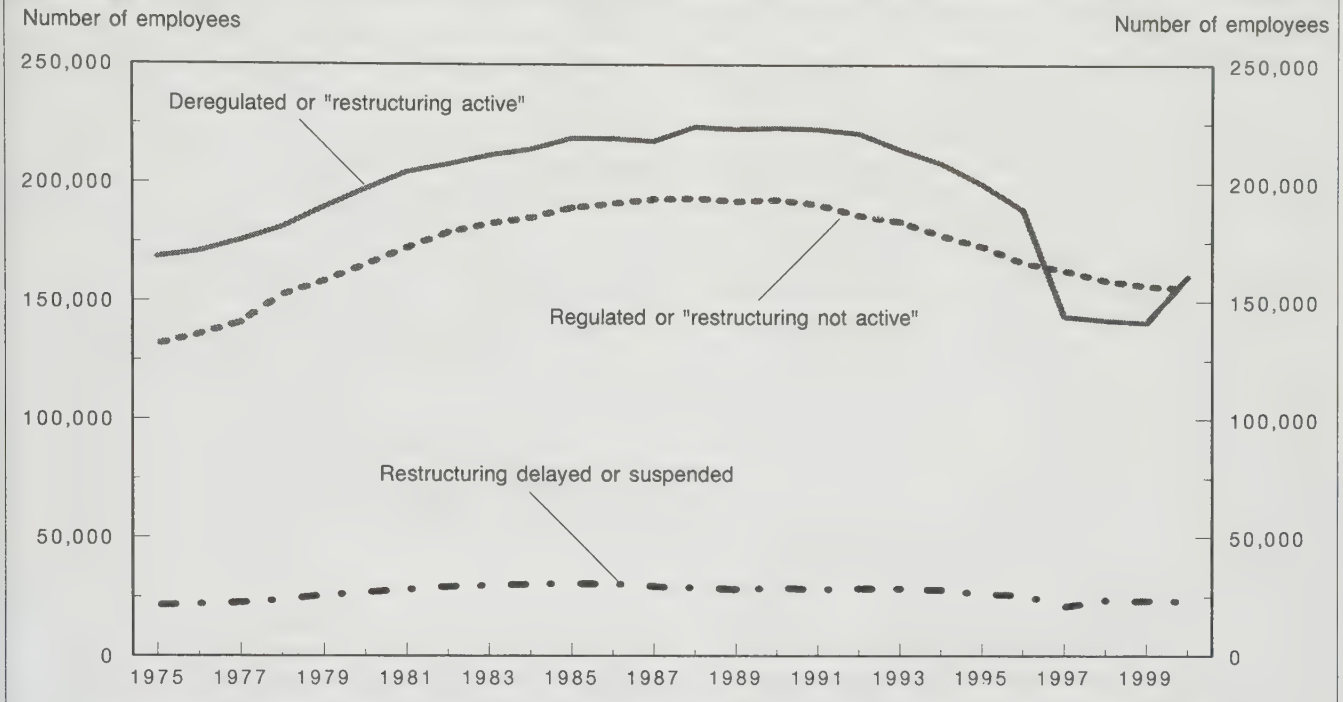
Data on the U.S. electricity sector,[17] taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) survey, is used to investigate earnings and employment trends in the electricity sector following deregulation. Employment trends in chart 2 show that the number of employees in the electricity sector has fallen to about 339,000 employees (or about 24 percent) since 1990[18]—a change from the upward trend that had prevailed up until then. As mentioned earlier, 1990 is the year in which regulatory reform was implemented in various States. This post-deregulation employment decline represents more than 105,000 electric utility workers. Such a sectoral employment decline is not unique to the United States, as deregulation had a similar effect on the electricity-sector labor force in the United Kingdom.[19]

Chart 3 suggests that this employment effect differs by regulation status of States. Employment in the States classified as "restructuring active"[20] (called "deregulated" in chart 3)

Chart 2. Employment in the U.S. electricity sector, 1975–2000

SOURCE: Data are available from the BLS Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) survey on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm**.

Chart 3. Employment by regulation status as of December 2002 in the U.S. electricity sector, 1975–2000



SOURCE: Data are available from the BLS Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) survey on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.**

by the U.S. Energy Information Administration has fallen by nearly 29 percent from 1990 to 2000, compared with employment in the States categorized as "restructuring not active"[21] (called "regulated"), which has fallen by about 19 percent over the same time period. This suggests that both regulatory reform, as well as the expectation of regulatory reform, have an impact on employment. The States that have delayed or suspended discussion of regulatory reform of their electric utilities show little appreciable change in employment.

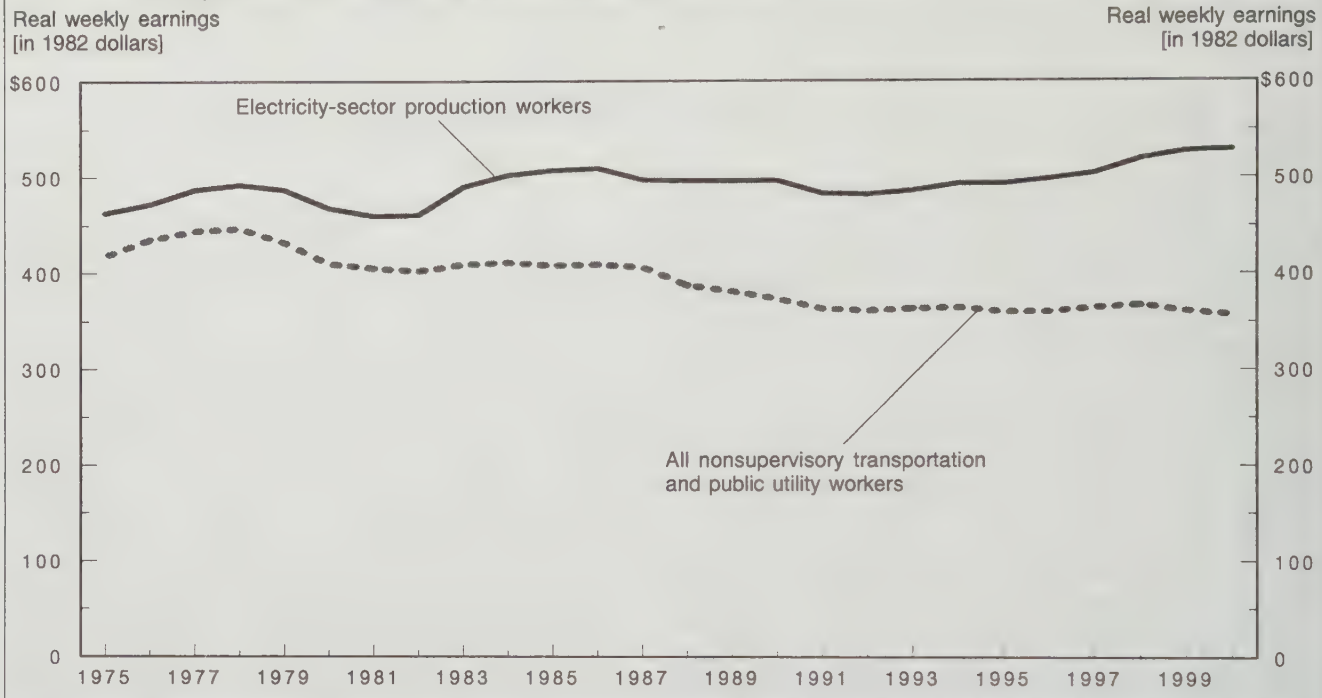
As suggested earlier, it is likely that these employment declines are the result of significant consolidation and merger of electric investor-owned utilities underway since 1992. Many of these firms have publicly stated that the motivation for their mergers was the need to get bigger, and therefore, more competitive. Their hope was to achieve economies of scale by eliminating redundant activities across multiple utilities. For example, marketing and human resource departments may be eliminated at one of the firms, cutting employment and costs. It is also likely that larger utilities can obtain better pricing from their input suppliers.

Unionization and weekly earnings

Earnings data taken from the BLS Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program are used to examine earnings trends in the electricity sector. The impact on real earnings in this sector, since the deregulation movement began, stands in sharp contrast to that of employment. Chart 4 shows that real earnings of production workers in the electricity sector have actually increased since 1992.[22] From 1992 to 2000, real weekly earnings rose from $482 per week to $529 per week in this sector. This is an increase of almost 10 percent in real weekly earnings. Chart 4 also shows real weekly earnings for all nonsupervisory transportation and public-utility sector employees. Interestingly, while the electricity-sector employees saw an earnings increase, this broader sector experienced very little earnings change over the 1992–2000 time period. In fact, the general trends in these two data sets followed very similar paths until the early 1990s.

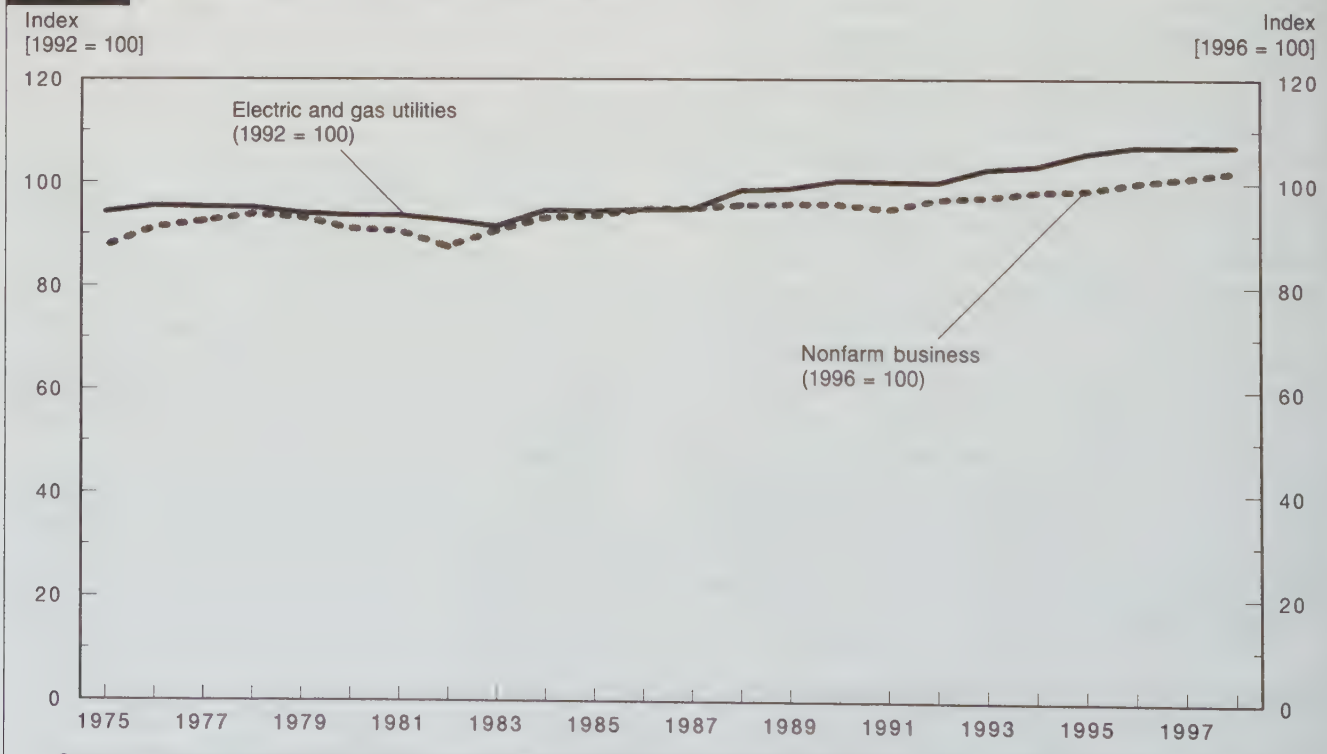
To determine whether this earnings discrepancy was due to individual-worker characteristic differences between the two cohorts, Current Population Survey data was analyzed from 1983 to 2000.[23] This analysis found no significant differences in education levels or hours worked for these two groups. Productivity data, only available for electric and gas utilities from BLS, was also compared with all nonfarm businesses. No substantial difference in productivity between these two groups was found to explain these earnings increases, as can be seen in chart 5.

Chart 4. Real weekly earnings for electricity-sector production workers, compared with all transportation and public utility workers, 1975–2000



SOURCE: Data are available from the BLS Current Employment Statistics survey (National) on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ces/home.htm**.

Chart 5. Multifactor productivity index, 1975–98



SOURCE: Data are available from the BLS Major Sector Multifactor Productivity Index on the Internet at **http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?mp**.

Examination of chart 6 suggests that regulatory reform is also associated with electricity-sector earnings. Whereas earnings in States that are currently deregulated have historically been higher than those in currently regulated States, this premium has increased significantly in recent years.[24] In the pre-deregulation period from 1975 to 1989, the average real-earnings premium in the now deregulated States averaged $48 per week. In the post-deregulation period, covering the years 1990 to 2000, this premium jumps to about $87 per week.

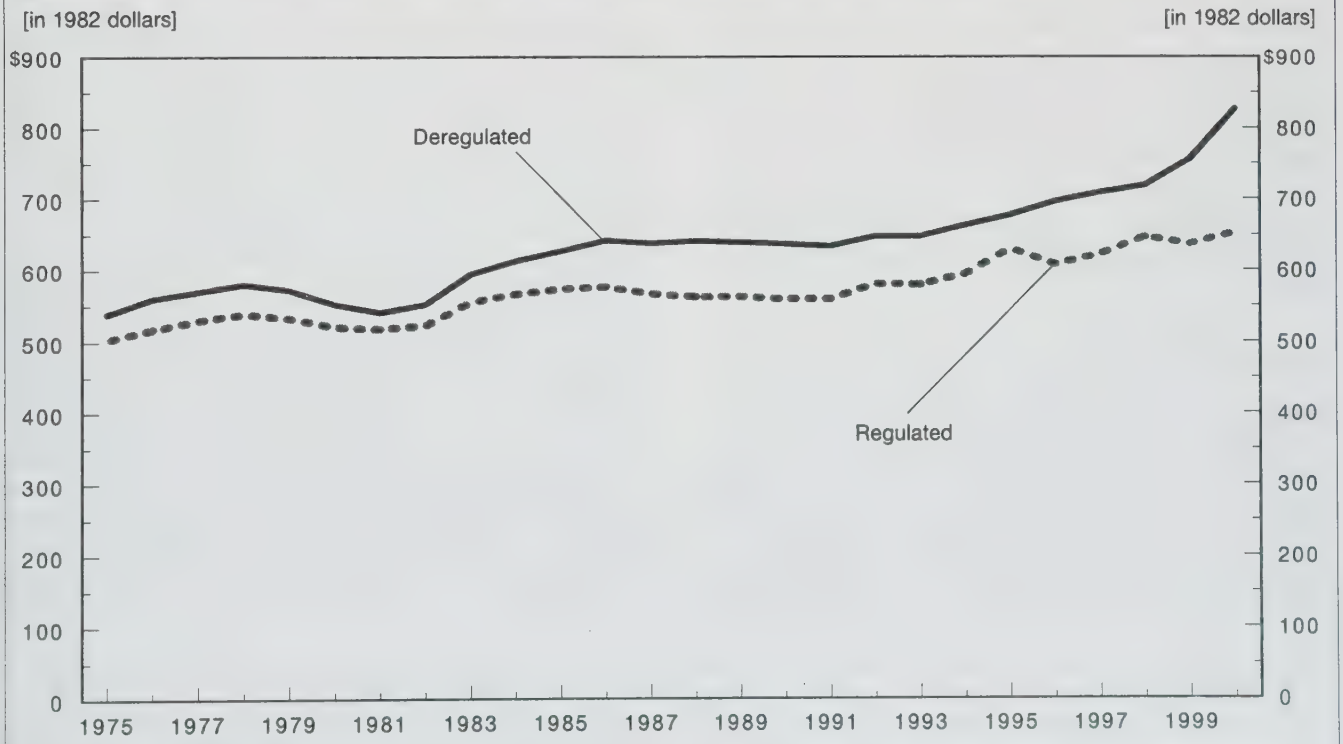
Chart 7 shows union-membership rates in the electricity, telecommunications, trucking and airline industry, as well as the entire labor market. While the unionization decline in the telecommunications and trucking industries is apparent, the electricity-sector story is similar with some interesting intricacies. Overall, union membership in the electricity sector has fallen from 37 percent to 30 percent over the period of regulatory reform. Although 2001 was a continuation of the downward trend, there were slight increases in unionization that started in 1992 and 1996.

Collective bargaining

The majority of unionized U.S. electricity-sector employees belong to either the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.) or the Utility Workers Union of America (U.W.U.A.). The I.B.E.W. is by far the largest union, representing more than 83 percent of the organized utilities in the United States and Canada and 70 percent of the unionized Investor Owned Utilities.[25] They represent all types of electricity-sector employees including: meter readers, linepersons, electrical installers, electricians, and many more. A summary of 2002 labor contract negotiations between the I.B.E.W. and electric utilities provide further evidence of contrasting earnings and employment patterns in this industry.[26] For instance, the I.B.E.W. and Arizona Public Service negotiated a 9.25-percent wage increase over a 3-year contract for approximately 1,800 employees in April 2002.[27] The I.B.E.W. and Dominion Resources settled on a 13.8-percent wage increase over a 5-year contract in September 2002 for 4,700 workers.[28] Wage increases of 9 percent over a 3-year period were negotiated for 1,500 workers at PSI Energy in May 2002.[29] General wage increases were also negotiated at Georgia Power for 3,800 workers in September 2002.[30] Georgia Power employees also agreed to incentive plans based on job performance. Lastly, workers at Florida Power Corporation agreed to 3-percent raises beginning in December 2002.[31]

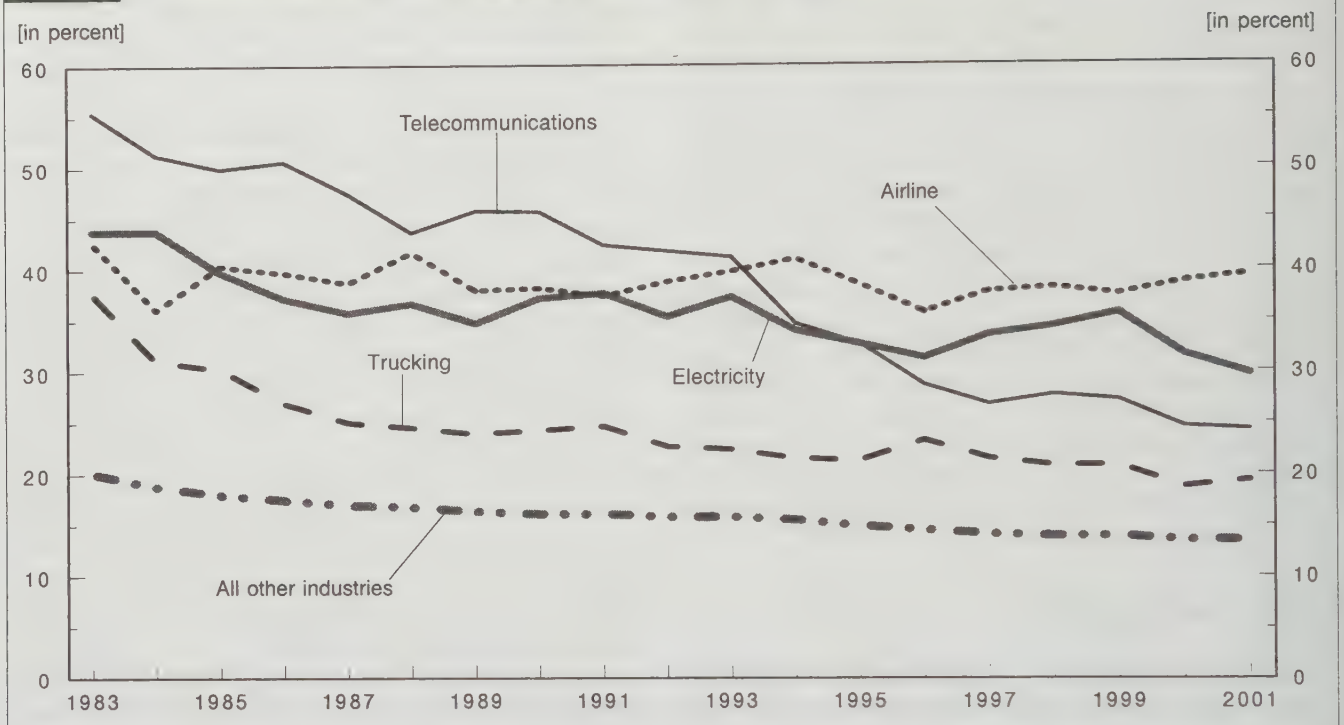
Employment negotiations at these electric utility companies indicate that worker attrition was primarily achieved

Chart 6. Electricity-sector real weekly earnings by regulatory status, 1975–2000



SOURCE: Data are available from the BLS Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) survey on the Internet at **http://bls.gov/cew/home.htm.**

Chart 7. Union membership rates in selected industries, 1983–2001



SOURCE: Data are available from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS) on the Internet at **http://www.bls.census.gov/cpsmain.htm.**

through early retirements. For instance, Ameren Corporation announced a voluntary retirement program for 1,000 workers in November 2002.[32] Dominion Resources, as part of the contract discussed earlier, also offered an early retirement supplement. Utilities have been attempting to cut their employment, as well as labor costs, by encouraging early retirement of some of their highest wage earners. While doing this, they continue to offer wage increases to the employees that are retained.

Conclusions

Regulatory reform is well underway in the U.S. electricity sector. While the impact on the product market—namely prices and competition—has been studied in detail, little attention has been paid to the impact of this restructuring on the labor market. This article finds that significant employment decreases are sometimes associated with this regulatory reform. Overall electricity-sector employment has fallen by more than 24 percent since the regulatory reform movement began in 1990. By analyzing these data by State regulatory status, it is quite conclusive that these employment declines are strongly correlated with regulatory reform. Employment in States where restructuring is currently active saw a 29-percent employment decline, far larger than the 19 percent observed in States that have not yet undergone any regulatory reform.

This study also finds that at least through 2001 electricity-sector regulatory reform has not had any negative impact on earnings. Rather, employees in this sector have seen increases in both their real weekly earnings, as well as their earnings premium, compared with other utility workers. It is postulated that union contracts, and the fact that this reform is still underway, have helped to maintain earnings premiums. It is apparent that electric utilities have cut costs, and become more competitive, through employment declines as opposed to earnings actions. This is reinforced through the study of a handful of recently negotiated union contracts in this sector. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author is grateful to James Peoples, Keith Bender, and David McDermott for helpful comments.

[1] These regulatory orders include the following: 1978 PURPA Act, which mandated that utilities must purchase electricity from nonutilities at their avoided cost; 1992 EPACT Act, which opened the transmission system to nonutilities; 1996 FERC Order 888 and 889, which established wholesale electricity markets for competition.

[2] Paul Joskow explains many of the reasons for this slowdown in "Electricity Competition in the U.S. where do we go from here?" a presentation available from the MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research (November 2001) on the Internet at **http://econ-www.mit.edu/faculty/pjoskow/papers.htm**.

[3] J. Anderson, "Making Operation Sense of Mergers and Acquisitions," *The Electricity Journal*, 1999, Vol. 12, No. 7.

[4] A number of these studies can be found in the following: James Peoples, *Regulatory Reform and Labor Markets* (Boston, MA, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997). The following article also provides a good review of the literature in this area: Clifford Winston, "Economic Deregulation: Days of Reckoning for Microeconomists," *Journal of Economic Literature*, September 1993, Vol. 31, pp. 1263–89.

[5] See David McDermott, "Employment and other trends in the electric services industry," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1999, pp. 3–8. McDermott mentions a general employment decline in the U.S. electricity sector.

[6] For airlines: Nancy Brown Johnson, "Airline Workers' Earnings and Union Expenditures under Deregulation," *Industrial Labor Relations Review*, October 1991, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 154–65; and Pierre Cremieux, "The Effect of Deregulation on Employee Earnings: Pilots, Flight Attendants, and Mechanics, 1959–1992," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 1996, Vol. 49, No. 2, 223–42. For railroads: Clifford Winston et al, *The Economic Effects of Surface Freight Deregulation* (Washington, DC, The Brookings Institution, 1990); Wayne K. Talley and Ann V. Schwartz-Miller, "Railroad Deregulation and Union Labor Earnings," in James Peoples, ed., *Regulatory Reform and Labor Markets* (Boston, MA, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997); and Michael Belzer, "Commentary on Railroad Deregulation and Union Labor Earnings," in James Peoples, ed., *Regulatory Reform and Labor Markets* (Boston, MA, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997). For trucking: Nancy L. Rose, "Labor Rent Sharing and Regulation: Evidence from the Trucking Industry," *Journal of Political Economy*, December 1987, Vol. 93, No. 6, pp. 1146–78; Barry T. Hirsch and David A. Macpherson, "Earnings and Employment in Trucking: Deregulating a Naturally Competitive Industry," in James Peoples, ed., *Regulatory Reform and Labor Markets* (Boston, MA, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997); and Clifford Winston et al, *The Economic Effects of Surface Freight Deregulation* (Washington, DC, The Brookings Institution, 1990).

[7] This theory is described in the following: Ronald G. Ehrenberg, *The Regulatory Process and Labor Earnings* (New York, Academic Press, 1979).

[8] CPS data are available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm**. Summary of CPS data on unionization is available from the Hirsch/Macpherson reference used in table 1.

[9] Census Industry Code 410.

[10] Census Industry Code 400.

[11] Census Industry Code 421.

[12] CPS data are available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm**. Summary of CPS data on unionization is available from the Hirsch/Macpherson reference used in table 1.

[13] It is expected that employment declines will be seen in the future as a result of the dramatic events in this industry since the terrorist attacks of 2001. The precarious financial position of many airlines has led to union, earnings, and employment pressure.

[14] Census Industry Code 441.

[15] CPS data are available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm**.

[16] *Ibid.*

[17] Standard Industrial Code 491.

[18] This trend was discussed in the following: David McDermott, "Employment and other trends in the electric services industry," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1999, pp. 3–8. These data have been updated.

[19] David Newberry and Michael Pollitt, "The Restructuring and Privatization of the CEGB: Was it worth it?," *Journal of Industrial Economics*, 1997, Vol. 45, No. 3, pp. 269–304.

[20] These States include: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Virginia.

[21] These States include: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

[22] Electricity-sector production workers were used because total electricity-sector weekly earnings actually increased by a significantly larger amount. It is possible that this large increase is due to bonus or stock payments related to the mergers in this industry. Production workers are a more appropriate measure of the actual impact of regulatory reform on worker earnings.

[23] CPS data are available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm**.

[24] Likely due to higher costs of living and union participation in the deregulated Northeastern States.

[25] Data are available on the Internet at **http://ibew.org**.

[26] The author reviewed utility contracts in 2002 from *Labor Relations Week* published by the Bureau of National Affairs.

[27] *Labor Relations Week*, May 22, 2002.

[28] *Labor Relations Week*, September 12, 2002.

[29] *Labor Relations Week*, June 27, 2002.

[30] *Labor Relations Week*, October 10, 2002.

[31] *Labor Relations Week*, January 2, 2003.

[32] *Labor Relations Week*, November 7, 2002.

Disability and the characteristics of employment

An analysis of the California Work and Health Survey indicates that persons with disabilities have lower employment rates and less secure kinds of employment than those without disabilities; once on the job, however, the two groups do not differ fundamentally in the nature of their working conditions

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This article examines the work situation of persons with disabilities—their employment rates, the strength of their connection to the labor force, the terms with which they are hired, and the specific conditions of their jobs. The article is based on an analysis of the California Work and Health Survey, a telephone survey designed to be representative of the adult population in California. The survey, conducted annually for 3 years beginning in 1998, combines the features of Federal labor market surveys, such as the Current Population Survey and its supplements, with health surveys like the National Health Interview Survey, thereby allowing the two kinds of information to be integrated into a single data source.

The California Work and Health Survey was initiated in June 1998 with 1,771 respondents, interviewed in English or Spanish. Respondents were selected from a random digit dialing sample of Californians aged 18 or older, with oversamples of person with disabilities, African-Americans, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. The 1999 survey included interviews with 2,040 adults in the State, of whom 909 were part of the 1998 survey and another 1,131 were new respondents, including oversamples of African-Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, persons with disabilities, and persons aged 45 to 70 years. The 2000 survey included interviews with 2,168 California adults, of whom 627 were part of the 1998 and 1999 surveys, 638 were part of the 1999 survey alone, and another 903 were new respondents. The new respondents included oversamples of African-Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics. In what follows, we analyze responses from all participants between the ages of 18 and 64 who were interviewed in 1999, as well as those who were added to the survey in 2000: a total of 2,417 individuals.

To account for the oversampling, and to ensure that the results reported are representative of the California adult population, all estimates presented here make use of proportional sampling weights. The weights are developed in two stages. The first stage adjusts for differences in the probability of selection of different types of individuals—differences that are attributable to the sampling design (that is, the oversampling of certain populations). The second stage adjusts for differences in contact and response rates of different subpopulations defined by age, gender, race or ethnicity, household size, and region of the State. The weighting targets are based on California Department of Finance annual population estimates. The use of proportional weights guarantees that the total sample size is not artificially inflated when the statistical significance of the relationship between disability status and employment outcomes is estimated.

Definitions of variables

Disability. In the results reported in the analysis that follows, a respondent is considered to have a

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disability if he or she answered the following question affirmatively: "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of a long-term physical or mental impairment or medical condition?" If necessary, a long-term condition is defined for the respondent as "[a condition] which has already lasted three months, or if it began less than three months ago, can be expected to last that long." This measure is based on the National Health Interview Survey activity limitation status variable[1] and is consistent with the definition of disability established by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

In the California survey, 14.9 percent of respondents reported at least one limitation in their activity, based on the National Health Interview Survey measure. For comparison purposes, in 2000, nationwide, 9.6 percent of National Health Interview Survey respondents aged 18 through 64 reported such limitation. The analogous rates may be higher in the California survey because of its sampling universe, in which any adults in the household who were at home at the time of contact or upon up to six followup calls were deemed respondents. Persons with disabilities are more likely to be home than are persons without disabilities, increasing the share of the total sample with disabilities than would be the case if all adults in the household had been interviewed.

Health measures. In addition to being classified by disability status, respondents were disaggregated according to their physical and mental health status and the presence or absence of chronic illness. Respondents' overall health status was measured by their responses to the question, "In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?" This widely used measure of self perceived health has been shown to be related to functional status, morbidity, and mortality.[2] Mental health status was measured by the Short Geriatric Depression Scale, a 15-item battery of questions that has been validated for use with general adult populations.[3] A score of 7 or higher was the cutoff point; such high levels of depressive symptoms are considered to be indicative of clinical depression.[4] Respondents were asked whether a doctor had ever diagnosed them with any of a list of 12 major chronic conditions. In the results that follow, this variable has been recoded to indicate the presence of zero, one, or two or more conditions.

Labor market outcomes. The labor market section of the California survey included information on the respondent's current employment situation, such as his or her employment status, self-employment, number of jobs, hours of work per week, and weeks of work per year. Respondents who were not working were asked about their jobseeking activities, reasons for not working, and work history. Respondents who were working were asked about their job characteristics (for example, occupation, industry, tenure, size of firm, union status, and benefits) and work arrangements (for instance, work schedule and flexibility, contingent employment, and whether they worked from home), as well as about the physical and psychological demands of their work.

Later in the article, the employment status of persons with disabilities and of those without disabilities is described, with a focus on whether the individual was employed for pay during the week prior to the interview. The analysis is then limited to those with current or recent employment, in order to zero in on a number of labor market outcomes. With regard to those individuals who worked within the past year, the following variables are defined: involuntary job loss in the past year, defined as having been laid off from a job or having left a job because one expected to be laid off; part-time, part-year employment, defined as working fewer than 50 weeks per year and fewer than 35 hours per week; and episodic employment, defined as working fewer than 40 weeks in the past year. For those participants who reported working during the past week, an additional set of labor market outcomes is defined: the terms of employment, including involuntary part-time employment, defined as working fewer than 35 hours per week due to slack business conditions or the inability to find full-time work; part-time employment from all causes; contingent employment, defined as having a job that is not expected to last more than 12 months; receiving a promotion or a better job within the past 12 months; poverty despite employment, defined as being currently employed for pay, but nonetheless having a household income below 125 percent of the Federal poverty level; and job tenure of 1 year or less.

Working conditions. As regards currently employed participants, a number of characteristics of employment were examined, including occupation and industry, self-employment, work shift, supervisory status, union membership, flexibility of work hours, work from home, the psychological demands of the job, whether the job requires more or less education than one has received, and whether the job involves physical labor. In addition, four synthetic measures of working conditions were defined. The first, traditional employment, was designed to capture the characteristics of "old-economy" jobs—what one might call typical "nine-to-five" jobs: simultaneously working full time for the full year; being an employee (that is, not being self-employed or an independent contractor) paid by the firm for which one works; having only one job; working day shifts; having a permanent job (that is, a job which is not contingent); and not working from home.[5] The second measure is the employment continuum developed by J. Grzywacz and D. Dooley,[6] which arrays employment along a spectrum from employed in poorly remunerated positions, to employed in positions with barely adequate remuneration, to employed in economically adequate jobs, and, finally, to employed in jobs that are optimal in both economic and psychological terms. Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1. Stages-of-Employment Continuum

Stage of employment	Criteria
Inadequate	Working, but having a total household income below 125 percent of the Federal poverty line.
Barely adequate	Household income above 125 percent of the Federal poverty line and meets only one of the following economic criteria: 1. is earning $20,000 per year or more 2. has stable employment: no job loss in past year, fewer than 15 weeks' unemployment in year, and no contingent employment 3. has employer sponsored health insurance.
Economically good	Household income above 125 percent of the Federal poverty line and meets two or more of the preceding economic criteria, but only one of the following psychological criteria: 1. has decision latitude greater than the sample mean 2. has job demands lower than the sample mean 3. has two or more close friends at work.
Optimal	Household income above 125 percent of the Federal poverty line and meets two or more of the preceding economic criteria and two or more of the preceding psychological criteria.

SOURCE: Adapted from J. Grzywacz and D. Dooley, "'Good Jobs' to 'Bad Jobs': Replicated Evidence of an Employment Continuum from Two Large Surveys," *Social Science and Medicine*, April 2003, pp. 1749–60.

lists the specific criteria for each stage of the continuum. The third measure is a combination of the first two: jobs that meet the criteria for traditional and optimal employment simultaneously. Finally, the fourth measure is based on the job-scoring system developed by R. Karasek and colleagues,[7] which classifies jobs according to the conjoint presence of psychological demands and autonomy; jobs with high levels of demands and low levels of autonomy are said to exact a toll on one's health status as a result of stress.

Demographic and socioeconomic variables. In addition to the foregoing employment and health measures, the California survey includes basic demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Many of the results presented are stratified or adjusted by the following variables: age (18–24, 25–44, 45–54, and 55–64), gender, country of birth, race or ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic African-American, Asian-American, and Hispanic), education (some high school or less, high school graduate, some college or vocational education, college graduate, and graduate degree), marital status (married or living with a partner; widowed, separated, or divorced; and never married), urban or rural residence, and region of the State (Los Angeles, other Southern California, San Francisco Bay area, and other).

Analysis

The following analysis examines the relationship of a person's disability status to the labor market outcomes defined in the previous section: current employment status, job loss, part-time or part-year employment, involuntary part-time employment and part-time employment from all causes, more than full-time employment, episodic employment, contingent employment, remaining in poverty despite employment, having a short job tenure, and receiving a promotion within a job or receiving a better job. The proportion of persons with and without disabilities who have each outcome is tallied, with and without adjustment for demographic variables. In addition, the relative frequency of individual working conditions and the synthetic employment measures among persons with and without disabilities are examined. The unadjusted results give the proportion of persons with and without disabilities who experience each outcome, along with 95-percent confidence intervals to indicate the reliability of the estimates. A ratio of those proportions for persons with disabilities compared with those without is calculated.

In order to adjust for the different characteristics of persons with and without disabilities, multivariate logistic regression models are developed in which each outcome is a function of

disability status and a set of independent variables, including the entire set of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics described earlier, as well as the number of chronic conditions the individual reports and his or her overall health status. Because of the multiple categories of employment, a multinomial logistic regression was used to estimate the impact of disability status and the other independent variables on the employment continuum.

To provide comparable presentations for both the unadjusted and adjusted results, the adjusted proportions and 95-percent confidence intervals from the logistic regression results were calculated, along with the ratio of these proportions for persons with and without disabilities. For each cell in the tables that follow, the adjusted proportion was developed by calculating the predicted probability of the outcome for all observations, but setting the covariates that defined a given cell to the value corresponding to that cell, as if, for example, all participants were nondisabled men.[8] The variance associated with the adjusted proportion was calculated with a Taylor series approximation.[9]

In the analysis that follows, the sample size varies from 2,417 when the universe includes all persons aged 18 to 64, to 1,987 when the dependent variable refers only to those working at any point during the year prior to the interview, and to 1,599 when the dependent variable concerns just the currently employed population. In addition, for some of the measures, the sample size was further decreased from these values by 1 to 5 percent because of missing data.

Limitations

One potential limitation—perhaps the principal one—of the California survey is that its health and disability measures are based on self-reports. Accordingly, those reporting disability or poor health may have done so to legitimize their withdrawal from employment. Moreover, the health of such persons may not meet the definition of disability necessary to qualify for Social Security Disability Insurance or Supplemental Security Income, both of which require diagnostic certainty and proof of an inability to engage in substantial gainful activity. Still, the disability measures used in this article are those used in most research having to do with employment among persons with disabilities.

Another limitation of the California Survey is that it was conducted only in that State and therefore may not be representative of the situation elsewhere in the United States. There is evidence that many emerging labor market practices—particularly contingent forms of employment and short job tenures in fast-growth, high-wage industries—may be used more frequently in California than in the remainder of the country.[10] Nevertheless, there is also evidence that these practices are becoming more widespread throughout the Nation.[11]

Results

Table 1 summarizes the differences in health and demographic characteristics and in socioeconomic status between persons with disabilities and those without disabilities. Persons with disabilities were 4 times more likely to report being in only fair or poor health (42.1 percent, compared with 10.1 percent) and to have high levels of depressive symptoms (21.4 percent, as opposed to 4.9 percent) and more than twice as likely to report musculoskeletal (66.3 percent, as against 26.2 percent) and circulatory (35.8 percent, compared with 15.3 percent) conditions as persons without disabilities. Persons with disabilities also were more likely to report having two or more chronic conditions (55.4 percent, compared with 18.7 percent). Almost half of persons with disabilities were 45 to 64 years of age, but only about a quarter of those without disabilities were. Reflecting these age distributions, persons with disabilities were less likely to be foreign born than were persons without disabilities (17.3 percent, as opposed to 30.9 percent), were more likely to be white and not from a Hispanic background (70.3 percent, compared with 54.2 percent), and were almost twice as likely to be widowed, separated, or divorced (27.9 percent, as against 15.6 percent). Such persons also were more likely to reside in rural areas (10.3 percent, compared with 6.8 percent). In contrast to many previous studies, in this one the two groups did not differ in the proportions with various levels of education.

The California Work and Health Survey results reported in this article were from 1999 and 2000, two of the strongest years for the State's economy in the past quarter century. Accordingly, more than two-thirds of the adult population of the State reported being employed in the week prior to the interview. (See table 2.) However, despite the strength of the economy, the results of the survey are consistent with those of other studies in showing substantially lower employment rates among persons with disabilities. On an unadjusted basis, such persons were only 58 percent as likely as those without disabilities to be employed in the week prior to the interview (42.6 percent, compared with 73.2 percent). Even after adjustment for health status, comorbidity, and demographic characteristics, the difference in employment rates between persons with and those without disabilities remained, suggesting that disability itself, rather than the characteristics of persons with disabilities, accounts for the relatively low employment rates of such persons.

Table 2 also provides an indication of how disability status and other characteristics combine to affect the employment status of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities who are in excellent, very good, or good health certainly have lower employment rates than their counterparts without disabilities (on an adjusted basis, they were 73 percent as likely to be employed), but the gap was greater for those in

Table 1. Health status and demographic characteristics of persons aged 18–64 years, by disability status, 1999–2000

[In percent]

Health status and demographics	Total (n = 2,417)	Disability (n = 411;14.9 percent of total)	No disability (n = 2,006; 85.1 percent of total)
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health status:			
Fair or poor self-assessed health[1]	14.9	42.1	10.1
Depressive symptoms[1]	7.4	21.4	4.9
Musculoskeletal conditions[1]	32.2	66.3	26.2
Circulatory conditions[1]	18.4	35.8	15.3
Chronic conditions:[1]			
No chronic conditions	48.7	17.8	54.4
One chronic condition	26.9	26.8	26.9
Two or more chronic conditions	24.2	55.4	18.7
Age:[1]			
18–24	15.5	7.7	16.8
25–44	53.6	45.8	54.9
45–54	19.2	27.6	17.8
55–64	11.7	19.0	10.5
Male	51.4	50.1	51.6
Foreign born[1]	28.8	17.3	30.9
Race or ethnicity:[1]			
White, non-Hispanic	56.6	70.3	54.2
African-American, non-Hispanic	6.2	8.4	5.8
Asian-American, non-Hispanic	9.7	2.9	10.9
Hispanic	27.5	18.3	29.2
Education:			
Less than high school	13.6	13.1	13.7
High school graduate	18.9	22.0	18.4
Some college	35.1	36.6	34.8
College graduate	21.7	16.7	22.6
Postgraduate	10.7	11.5	10.6
Marital status:[1]			
Married or living with partner	50.4	43.0	51.7
Separated, divorced, or widowed	17.5	27.9	15.6
Never married	32.1	29.2	32.7
Rural residence[2]	7.3	10.3	6.8
Region:			
Los Angeles	29.3	24.2	30.2
Other Southern California	29.1	30.5	28.9
San Francisco Bay area	21.0	22.7	20.7
Other California	20.6	22.6	20.2

[1] Distribution of characteristic differs by disability status ($p < .01$).
[2] Distribution of characteristic differs by disability status ($p < .05$).

SOURCE: California Work and Health Survey, 1999–2000.

fair or poor health (on an adjusted basis, persons with disabilities reported employment rates of 38 percent of those without disabilities). Similarly, persons with disabilities who reported two or more chronic conditions fared more poorly in employment relative to those without disabilities than did those with no chronic conditions or with one.

Among individuals 18 to 24 years, on an unadjusted basis, persons with disabilities and those without disabilities reported essentially the same employment rates. However, with each increment of age, the ratio of the employment rates of the two groups declined, a phenomenon consistent with the hypothesis that persons with disabilities exit the labor market earlier than those without disabilities. After adjustment, the gap between the employment rates of persons 18 to 24 years with and without disabilities widened, an effect not seen in the other age groups. This widening suggests that persons with disabilities in this age group actually have higher employment rates than would be expected of persons with their health status, level of comorbidity, and demographic characteristics.

Although persons with disabilities at each level of education were less likely to be employed than those without disabilities, the disparity was greater for those with lower levels of education. Thus, although persons with disabilities who had some college or less had about half the employment rate of such persons without disabilities, among those who were college graduates or who had had postgraduate training, persons with disabilities were more than three-quarters as likely to be employed. The paradox is that persons with disabilities experienced greater returns from increased levels of education than did those without disabilities. Accordingly,

Table 2. Employment rates among persons aged 18–64 years, by disability status, with and without adjustment for health status and demographic characteristics, 1999–2000

Health status and demographics	Unadjusted employment rate						Adjusted employment rate[1]				
	All persons	With disability		Without disability		Ratio	With disability		Without disability		Ratio
		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval	
Total (n = 2,417)[2]	68.6	42.6	37.8–47.4	73.2	71.2–75.1	0.58	43.0	37.2–48.8	73.1	70.9–75.4	0.59
Self-assessed health status:[3]											
Excellent, very good, or good	72.7	55.7	49.2–62.3	74.6	72.6–76.6	.75	54.1	46.5–61.7	73.9	71.6–76.3	.73
Fair or poor	45.3	24.6	18.4–30.9	60.3	53.7–66.9	.41	25.8	18.1–33.5	67.7	60.4–74.9	.38
Chronic conditions:											
No conditions	71.8	46.9	32.9–60.9	73.2	70.5–75.9	.64	45.9	30.5–61.2	72.6	69.5–75.7	.63
One condition	71.6	48.6	38.9–58.4	75.6	72.0–79.3	.64	47.5	37.1–57.9	75.7	71.6–79.8	.63
Two or more conditions	58.8	38.4	32.4–44.4	69.4	64.9–73.9	.55	38.5	30.9–46.2	71.5	66.6–76.4	.54
Age:[3]											
18–24	58.2	57.1	35.2–79.0	58.3	53.1–63.5	.98	57.0	38.9–75.1	65.3	59.0–71.7	.87
25–44	73.6	49.6	41.1–58.2	77.1	74.3–79.9	.64	51.3	42.3–60.2	77.4	74.4–80.3	.66
45–54	72.7	38.7	30.7–46.6	82.0	78.6–85.4	.47	33.9	23.9–43.9	79.4	75.1–83.7	.43
55–64	52.8	25.7	17.3–34.1	61.3	55.7–67.0	.42	23.4	14.9–31.8	56.1	48.7–63.4	.42
Gender:[3]											
Male	75.3	42.1	35.0–49.3	81.0	78.5–83.5	.52	43.5	34.9–52.0	81.1	78.3–84.0	.54
Female	61.5	43.1	36.6–49.7	64.8	61.9–67.7	.67	40.9	33.3–48.5	64.7	61.4–68.0	.63
Nativity:											
Foreign born	65.2	29.4	17.6–41.3	68.7	65.1–72.4	.43	31.9	19.0–44.8	69.0	63.9–74.1	.46
U.S. born	70.0	45.4	40.2–50.6	75.1	72.9–77.4	.60	45.6	39.0–52.3	74.9	72.2–77.7	.61
Race or ethnicity:											
White, non-Hispanic	70.2	45.8	39.7–51.8	75.7	73.0–78.5	.61	43.0	35.6–50.4	72.6	68.8–76.3	.59
African-American, non-Hispanic	62.1	31.7	20.7–42.7	69.9	64.2–75.7	.45	32.2	19.9–44.5	68.0	60.8–75.2	.47
Asian-American, non-Hispanic	72.3	27.4	.0–55.5	74.4	69.6–79.2	.37	31.5	4.2–58.9	72.6	66.3–78.9	.43
Hispanic	65.5	38.2	25.5–50.9	68.5	64.4–72.6	.56	46.6	34.2–59.1	75.1	70.7–79.5	.62
Education:											
Less than high school	53.5	26.2	12.7–39.8	58.1	52.0–64.2	.45	26.1	12.5–39.7	59.3	52.1–66.4	.44
High school graduate	63.4	32.0	22.4–41.6	70.0	65.4–74.6	.46	32.6	21.0–44.2	71.3	65.9–76.6	.46
Some college	67.8	38.8	31.2–46.3	73.1	69.8–76.5	.53	36.2	26.5–45.9	73.3	69.6–77.0	.49
College graduate	76.4	60.4	48.1–72.6	78.5	74.7–82.3	.77	61.7	48.7–74.8	77.8	73.1–82.4	.79
Postgraduate	84.0	68.3	54.2–82.5	87.0	82.7–91.4	.79	67.9	51.1–84.7	86.1	80.5–91.7	.79
Marital status:[3]											
Married or living with partner	69.1	50.7	43.8–57.5	71.8	69.1–74.5	.71	52.6	44.8–60.4	71.4	68.3–74.5	.74
Separated, divorced, or7 widowed	71.2	37.1	28.3–46.0	81.9	77.6–86.2	.45	41.6	30.4–52.7	83.9	79.7–88.2	.50
Never married	66.4	36.1	25.8–46.5	71.1	67.5–74.8	.51	32.6	21.7–43.5	70.0	65.2–74.8	.47
Residence:[3]											
Rural	59.1	23.1	9.1–37.2	68.6	60.5–76.8	.34	25.8	9.5–42.1	70.1	60.5–79.6	.37
Urban	69.4	44.9	39.8–50.0	73.5	71.5–75.5	.61	44.1	37.9–50.2	73.5	71.2–75.8	.60
Region:[3]											
Los Angeles	67.9	37.6	28.8–46.5	72.2	68.6–75.7	.52	39.2	28.3–50.1	72.8	68.8–76.8	.54
Other Southern California	70.5	52.1	41.9–62.3	73.9	70.0–77.7	.71	49.0	37.7–60.3	73.9	69.5–78.2	.66
San Francisco Bay area	71.9	51.6	41.7–61.6	75.8	71.9–79.7	.68	49.0	36.6–61.3	72.7	67.6–77.8	.67
Other California	63.6	26.3	17.3–35.2	70.9	66.6–75.3	.37	29.7	18.8–40.5	73.3	68.4–78.3	.41

[1] All models are adjusted for gender, age, nativity, race or ethnicity, marital status, rural residence, region of the State, and education.

[2] Ratios of unadjusted and adjusted employment rates are significantly different from 1.0 ($p < .05$).

[3] Relationship between disability and employment differs significantly ($p < .05$) among the categories of the covariate in both the unadjusted and the adjusted model.

SOURCE: California Work and Health Survey, 1999–2000.

on an unadjusted basis, persons with disabilities who had postgraduate training were more than two-and-a-half times more likely to be employed than such persons with less than a high school education; among persons without disabilities, those with postgraduate training were only one-and-a-half times as likely.

News reports have noted that high rates of job loss no longer are limited to periods of economic contraction.[12] The data from the California survey are consistent with this observation, with about 10 percent of adult Californians who reported some employment in the year prior to the interview indicating that they had lost jobs during that time. (See table 3.) Although certain individuals (namely, those in fair or poor health, younger workers, African-Americans and Hispanics, and those with less than a high school education) reported higher rates of displacement, no group would appear to be immune. Thus, almost 9 percent of persons aged 45 to 54, the peak earning years, reported losing a job in the 12 months prior to the interview, as did about 11 percent of college graduates and even 6 percent of those with postgraduate training.

Persons with disabilities were almost twice as likely as those without disabilities to report having experienced a job loss in the year prior to the interview (17.5 percent, compared with 9.1 percent); adjustment had little effect on the gap in the rates of job loss (19.0 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively), indicating that disability itself, rather than the characteristics of persons with disabilities, accounted for the higher rates of displacement.

The results presented in tables 2 and 3 indicate that persons with disabilities have lower employment rates and higher rates of job loss than those without disabilities. The results in table 4 suggest that, when employed, persons in the one group have terms of employment that are substantially different from those in the other group. Among all persons who reported any employment in the year prior to the interview, those with disabilities were much more likely than those without disabilities to report part-time, part-year employment: on an unadjusted basis, 11.6 percent of the former, but only 6.9 percent of the latter, reported such employment. Similarly, greater proportions of persons with disabilities reported episodic employment: on an unadjusted basis, 29.4 percent of the former, but only 19.6 percent of the latter, reported that kind of employment. Disparities between persons with and without disabilities in rates of part-time, part-year employment and episodic employment did not change substantially after adjustment for health and demographic characteristics, suggesting that disability, rather than the kinds of persons who report disability, accounts for the association with those forms of employment.

Among persons who had been employed when interviewed, on both an unadjusted and an adjusted basis, those with disabilities experienced higher rates of involuntary part-time employment than did those without disabilities, although the difference between the two groups did not meet the traditional criterion for statistical significance. The groups did differ significantly in the rates of part-time employment for any reason. (Persons with disabilities were about 50 percent more likely to work part time.) Interestingly, the two groups did not differ significantly in the proportion working more than full time (about 30 percent of each group reported working in excess of 45 hours per week), in the proportion with contingent employment (slightly more than a tenth of each group had contingent jobs), or in the proportion with job tenures of a year or less (roughly, a fifth of each group.)

Persons with disabilities were more likely to have household incomes below 125 percent of the Federal poverty levels than were persons without disabilities, a difference that did meet the traditional criterion for statistical significance after adjustment. They were also much less likely to report a promotion within a job or a better job in the 12 months prior to the interview. Thus, persons with disabilities did not appear to benefit from the strong labor market of the time in terms of job mobility.

Table 5 reports the frequency with which employed Californians experienced specific working conditions and then compares the frequency of the conditions experienced by persons with and without disabilities. The results are consistent with the model outlined by P. Osterman in which employers are granting increasing levels of autonomy, but also imposing increasing levels of demands.[13] That is to say, relatively large proportions of California's workers indicated that they had flexible working conditions, worked at home some or all of the time, and worked nonstandard shifts. Also, large proportions reported having the freedom to decide how to do their own work (74.6 percent), having learning opportunities on the job (89.6 percent), being able to make their own decisions (82.5 percent), and having enough time to get their job done (78.0 percent), while a smaller proportion indicated that its jobs did not require working fast without taking breaks (57.8 percent). When queried about the cognitive demands of their jobs, relatively large proportions indicated that the jobs required them to concentrate for long periods of time (83.7 percent), interact with other people (97.1 percent), or use computers (74.3 percent). By contrast, almost 3 times as many workers indicated that their jobs required less education than they had than reported that the job required more (34.7 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively). This gap suggests that, despite relatively high levels of autonomy and demands and high rates of mobility, many workers were not intellectually satisfied with their jobs.

In opposition to the findings with respect to the terms of employment, once employed, with a few exceptions, persons with and without disabilities did not differ in fundamental ways in their working conditions. Thus, the two groups reported relatively similar rates of self-employment, working a regular day shift, having flexible work hours, working at home some or all of the time, supervising others at work, being a member of a union, being required to perform physical labor as part of their jobs,

Table 3. Rates of job loss in the year prior to the interview among persons aged 18–64 years, by disability status, with and without adjustment for health status and demographic characteristics, 1999–2000

Health status and demographics	Unadjusted job loss rate						Adjusted job loss rate[1]				
	All persons	With disability		Without disability		Ratio	With disability		Without disability		Ratio
		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval	
Total employed in year prior to interview (n = 1,987)[2]	10.1	17.5	12.8–22.2	9.1	7.8–10.5	1.92	19.0	12.9–25.1	9.0	7.4–10.6	2.11
Self-assessed health status:											
Excellent, very good, or good	8.6	11.6	6.6–16.5	8.3	6.9–9.7	1.40	32.0	19.4–44.7	14.4	7.0–21.8	2.22
Fair or poor	21.5	30.1	20.6–39.7	17.6	11.7–23.4	1.71	12.6	6.6–18.6	8.4	6.8–10.0	1.50
Chronic conditions:											
No conditions	9.5	22.3	9.0–35.6	8.8	7.0–10.7	2.53	21.5	9.5–33.6	8.4	6.2–10.5	2.56
One condition	10.0	12.0	4.3–19.8	9.8	7.1–12.4	1.22	13.1	2.5–23.7	10.0	7.1–12.9	1.31
Two or more conditions	11.6	18.7	12.3–25.1	9.1	6.1–12.2	2.05	21.8	12.4–31.2	9.6	5.7–13.5	2.27
Age:											
18–24	17.2	22.9	1.4–44.4	16.7	12.4–21.0	1.37	26.4	3.9–49.0	15.4	9.7–21.2	1.71
25–44	9.5	19.1	11.2–27.1	8.3	6.4–10.3	2.30	18.9	10.5–27.1	8.2	6.1–10.4	2.30
45–54	8.6	15.2	7.6–22.8	7.4	5.0–9.9	2.05	15.9	4.8–27.0	7.9	4.9–11.0	2.01
55–64	5.6	11.8	2.8–20.8	4.4	1.7–7.1	2.68	12.0	.0–24.7	4.6	1.2–8.0	2.61
Gender:											
Male	10.2	20.2	13.0–27.3	9.0	7.1–10.8	2.24	20.9	12.0–29.8	8.6	6.6–10.7	2.43
Female	10.0	14.6	8.6–20.7	9.4	7.4–11.4	1.55	16.9	8.7–25.2	9.5	7.1–12.0	1.78
Nativity:											
Foreign born	11.3	28.0	12.1–43.9	10.2	7.6–12.8	2.75	17.3	10.5–24.1	8.8	6.8–10.8	1.97
US born	9.6	15.6	10.8–20.4	8.7	7.1–10.3	1.79	26.3	9.8–42.7	9.5	5.8–13.3	2.77
Race or ethnicity:[3]											
White, non-Hispanic	8.9	13.3	8.2–18.3	8.2	6.3–10.1	1.62	15.3	7.8–22.9	9.0	6.5–11.6	1.70
African-American, non-Hispanic	12.5	20.3	6.5–34.1	11.4	7.1–15.7	1.78	21.5	5.2–37.9	10.4	5.4–15.4	2.07
Asian-American, non-Hispanic	6.2	.0	...	6.4	3.5–9.2	...	.0	...	5.8	1.6–10.0	...
Hispanic	13.6	35.3	19.2–51.5	11.7	8.5–14.9	3.02	33.9	17.3–50.4	10.0	6.7–13.4	3.39
Education:											
Less than high school	17.0	34.0	12.5–55.5	14.9	9.8–20.1	2.28	32.8	13.0–52.7	12.4	7.0–17.8	2.65
High school graduate	10.1	18.0	7.1–28.9	9.0	5.9–12.1	2.00	17.2	7.1–27.2	7.5	4.6–10.5	2.29
Some college	8.9	17.7	10.1–25.2	7.7	5.6–9.9	2.30	19.0	8.5–29.6	7.6	5.2–10.0	2.50
College graduate	10.6	11.4	1.8–21.1	10.5	7.5–13.5	1.09	13.8	.0–28.6	12.0	7.7–16.4	1.15
Postgraduate	5.6	11.4	.8–22.0	4.6	1.8–7.4	2.48	12.7	.0–27.1	6.2	2.0–10.4	2.05
Marital status:[3]											
Married or living with partner	8.0	9.0	4.1–13.8	7.8	6.1–9.6	1.15	9.9	4.2–15.5	8.2	5.9–10.5	1.21
Separated, divorced, or widowed	11.1	23.5	13.2–33.9	8.4	5.1–11.7	2.80	29.5	14.4–44.6	9.4	5.4–13.4	3.14
Never married	12.8	25.8	13.4–38.2	11.4	8.7–14.2	2.26	25.3	11.6–39.0	9.8	6.4–13.3	2.58
Residence:											
Rural	9.9	25.0	5.8–44.1	7.1	2.1–12.0	3.52	18.4	11.9–24.8	9.1	7.4–14.6	2.02
Urban	10.1	16.7	11.9–21.5	9.3	7.9–10.7	1.80	25.3	6.9–43.7	7.9	1.2–14.6	3.20
Region:[3]											
Los Angeles	10.4	17.4	8.2–26.7	9.7	7.1–12.2	1.79	19.2	7.2–31.3	8.5	5.8–11.3	2.26
Other Southern California	8.9	16.7	7.3–26.2	7.7	5.1–10.3	2.17	16.4	4.8–27.9	7.5	4.7–10.4	2.19
San Francisco Bay area	10.4	8.1	1.4–14.7	10.7	7.7–13.7	.76	9.8	1.3–18.4	11.9	7.9–15.8	0.82
Other California	11.2	29.2	17.2–41.1	8.7	5.8–11.7	3.36	32.9	18.2–47.6	9.2	5.5–13.0	3.58

[1] All models are adjusted for gender, age, nativity, race or ethnicity, marital status, rural residence, region of the State, and education.

[2] Ratios of unadjusted and adjusted job loss rates are significantly different from 1.0 ($p < .05$).

[3] Relationship between disability and job loss differs significantly ($p < .05$) among the categories of the covariate in both the unadjusted and the adjusted model.

SOURCE: California Work and Health Survey, 1999–2000.

Table 4. Terms of employment among persons aged 18–64 years, by disability status, with and without adjustment for demographic characteristics, 1999–2000

Terms of employment	Unadjusted						Adjusted[1]				
	All persons	With disability		Without disability		Ratio	With disability		Without disability		Ratio
		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval	
Among all persons employed in past year (n = 1,886):											
Part-time, part-year employment	7.4	11.6	7.4–15.8	6.9	5.7–8.1	[2]1.68	11.4	6.1–16.7	6.9	5.6–8.3	1.65
Episodic employment	20.6	29.4	23.4–35.4	19.6	17.7–21.5	[3]1.50	31.0	23.6–38.5	19.4	17.2–21.6	[3]1.60
Among currently employed (n = 1,599)											
Involuntary part-time employment	4.0	6.3	2.6–10.0	3.8	2.8–4.7	1.66	6.0	1.5–10.5	3.8	2.7–4.9	1.58
Part-time employment for any reason	18.4	26.7	19.8–33.6	17.6	15.6–19.6	[3]1.52	25.8	17.8–33.7	17.6	15.3–19.9	[2]1.47
Greater than full-time employment	31.9	29.4	22.3–36.5	32.2	29.7–34.6	.91	29.3	20.4–38.2	32.2	29.2–35.1	.91
Contingent employment	10.9	11.6	6.7–16.5	10.8	9.2–12.4	1.07	12.1	6.2–18.0	10.8	8.8–12.7	1.12
Job tenure 1 year or less	19.4	20.1	14.0–26.3	19.3	17.3–21.4	1.04	21.3	13.0–29.5	19.2	16.8–21.6	1.11
Poverty despite employment	13.7	16.3	10.6–22.0	13.4	11.6–15.3	1.22	22.0	14.3–29.8	13.0	11.0–15.1	[2]1.69
Promotion or better job	37.5	24.0	17.5–30.5	38.9	36.3–41.4	[3].62	27.3	18.9–35.7	38.5	35.5–41.5	[2].71

[1] Adjusted for gender, age, nativity, race or ethnicity, marital status, rural residence, region of the State, and education.

[2] Employment characteristic differs by disability status ($p < .05$).

[3] Employment characteristic differs by disability status ($p < .01$).

SOURCE: California Work and Health Survey, 1999–2000.

and having specific psychological and cognitive job demands. Most importantly, persons with disabilities were about as likely as those without disabilities to report having wide latitude to make decisions and sufficient time to get their jobs done, as well as being required to concentrate for long periods, having the opportunity to interact with others, and being required to use computers on the job. The results with respect to the proportion working a regular day shift are consistent with a recent study using a national data source.[14]

Among the exceptions to the finding of relatively similar working conditions, a greater proportion of persons with disabilities reported working entirely from home, while a smaller proportion indicated that their jobs required more education than they had. (Neither of these findings, however, reached the traditional criterion for statistical significance.) Nevertheless, on the preponderance of the measures of working conditions, persons with and without disabilities did not report differences.

Labor market analysts have been developing synthetic measures of employment to assess access to employment, terms of employment, and specific working conditions simultaneously. In 1999–2000, only a third of California's adults had jobs that fulfilled the criteria for "traditional employment"(see table 6), defined as working full time, full year, in a permanent position for a single employer on a day shift, and not being hired as a consultant. Similarly, only about a third were in jobs that met the criteria for "optimal employment," defined as working in a psychologically and economically rewarding job, and only about 1 in 6 had jobs that simultaneously met the criteria for both traditional and optimal employment. In contrast, relatively few workers (14.5 percent) experienced job strain as a result of having jobs with high levels of demands and low levels of control.

Although table 4 indicates that persons with and without disabilities differed in many of their terms of employment and in mobility, table 5 shows that they did not differ in most specific working conditions. Table 6 reveals that when the two sets of measures are integrated, persons with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to be in jobs that met the criteria for traditional or optimal employment or for the combination of the two. (Differences in the first and third measures reached statistical significance.) Indeed, fewer than 1 in 10 persons with disabilities had jobs that met the criteria for "traditional employment" and were economically and psychologically rewarding; on an unadjusted and an adjusted basis, they were, respectively, only 57 percent and 50 percent as likely to hold such jobs as were persons without disabilities.

WRITING ALMOST THREE DECADES AGO, Harry Braverman predicted that the continued mechanization of industry would

Table 5. Working conditions among persons aged 18–64 years, by disability status, with and without adjustment for demographic characteristics, 1999–2000

Working conditions among currently employed (n = 1,599)	Unadjusted						Adjusted[1]				
	All persons	With disability		Without disability		Ratio	With disability		Without disability		Ratio
		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval	
Size of firm:											
Small firm (fewer than 50 people)	38.9	34.7	27.0–42.4	39.3	36.6–42.0	0.88	35.2	25.9–44.6	39.3	36.1–42.5	0.90
Large firm (500 or more people)	61.1	65.3	57.6–73.0	60.7	58.0–63.4	1.08	64.8	55.4–74.1	60.7	57.5–63.9	1.07
Self-employed	12.2	14.4	9.0–19.8	12.0	10.3–13.7	1.20	12.4	7.3–17.5	12.2	10.2–14.1	1.02
Work regular day shift	78.1	74.4	67.7–81.1	78.5	76.3–80.6	.95	71.8	63.3–80.2	78.7	76.1–81.3	.91
Have flexible work hours	56.0	55.3	47.6–62.9	56.1	53.5–58.7	.99	54.0	44.7–63.2	56.2	53.1–59.3	.96
Work at home all the time	5.8	8.6	4.3–12.9	5.5	4.3–6.7	1.57	8.5	3.5–13.4	5.5	4.2–6.9	1.55
Work at home some of the time	32.1	33.5	26.2–40.8	31.9	29.5–35.4	1.05	29.4	21.9–37.0	32.3	29.4–35.3	.91
Supervise others at work	51.4	47.7	40.0–55.4	51.7	49.1–54.3	.92	46.3	36.9–55.6	51.9	48.8–55.0	.89
Member of a union	24.8	26.5	19.7–33.3	24.7	22.4–26.9	1.07	24.5	17.1–31.8	24.9	22.2–27.6	.98
Physical labor is part of work	48.4	50.6	42.9–58.3	48.1	45.5–50.7	1.05	52.6	42.6–62.5	47.9	44.8–51.0	1.10
Psychological demands:											
Have the freedom to decide how to do own work	74.6	75.0	68.3–81.7	74.5	72.2–76.8	1.01	70.9	62.0–79.8	74.9	72.2–77.6	.95
Job does not require working fast without taking breaks	57.8	58.6	51.0–66.3	57.7	55.1–60.3	1.02	57.9	48.5–67.3	57.8	54.7–60.9	1.00
Job requires learning new things	89.6	94.5	91.0–98.0	89.1	87.5–90.7	[2]1.06	93.9	89.2–98.5	89.2	87.4–91.1	1.05
Job allows own decision making	82.5	83.9	78.2–89.6	82.4	80.4–84.4	1.02	79.4	71.8–87.1	82.8	80.5–85.1	.96
Have enough time to get the job done	78.0	76.3	69.7–82.9	78.1	76.0–80.3	.98	77.2	70.0–84.4	78.1	75.4–80.7	.99
Cognitive job demands[3]											
Concentrate for long periods of time	83.7	82.6	76.0–89.2	83.9	81.7–86.1	.98	80.8	73.0–88.5	84.1	81.5–86.6	.96
Interact with other people	97.1	98.8	96.9–100.0	96.9	95.8–97.9	1.02	98.1	95.3–100.0	97.0	95.8–98.1	1.01
Use computers	74.3	76.8	69.5–84.1	74.0	71.4–76.7	1.04	71.1	63.2–79.1	74.7	71.7–77.7	.95
All of the preceding	64.9	70.9	63.0–78.8	64.2	61.3–67.1	1.10	64.8	56.3–73.3	64.9	61.6–68.2	1.00
Job requires more education[3]	12.8	10.2	5.0–15.5	13.2	11.1–15.2	.77	10.4	5.1–15.6	13.1	10.9–15.4	.79
Job requires less education[3]	34.7	37.1	28.7–45.5	34.4	31.5–37.3	1.08	36.7	25.9–47.5	34.5	31.1–37.8	1.06

[1] Adjusted for gender, age, nativity, race or ethnicity, marital status, rural residence, region of the State, and education.

[2] Employment characteristic differs by disability status ($p < .05$).

[3] Data for these characteristics collected in 2000 only.

SOURCE: California Work and Health Survey, 1999–2000.

necessarily result in a reduction in the range of tasks and skill levels required to perform jobs as firms sought to reduce labor costs.[15] Although, certainly, the number of low-skilled jobs has risen, there is more evidence in support of an increase, rather than a reduction, in the skill demands of the majority of jobs.[16] Braverman wrote principally about manufacturing and was criticized for ignoring the growth in services. Paradoxically, the increase in the skill demands of jobs is perhaps most pronounced in the manufacturing sector. If workers two generations ago did most of the manufacturing by hand or nearly so, a generation ago machines provided most of the force to make things. Today, in much of manufacturing, workers monitor production that is run by computers, rather than either supplying power themselves or operating machines that do the physical work.[17]

There is also much evidence that the range of tasks in individual jobs has increased over time as firms have moved to flatten hierarchies and deploy workers more flexibly in response to international competition.[18] Fewer workers do the exact same tasks day in and day out, even on so-called assembly lines. Finally, there is much evidence that jobs requiring high levels of cognitive and communicative skills have expanded faster than jobs not requiring those kinds of skills,[19] at the same time that many workers are provided relatively high levels of flexibility to do their jobs when, and even where, they please and are also provided autonomy in how they perform their jobs.

The results presented here from the California survey indicate that solid majorities of the State's workers have jobs requiring high levels of cognitive skills and are provided flexible conditions and high levels of autonomy to carry out their work tasks, although roughly 1 in 3 indicated that he or she had more education than was required to do the job.

These generally salutary changes in working conditions, however, have been accompanied by a loss of job security. Even during the boom period of 1999–2000, roughly 1 in 10 workers in the California survey reported either losing a job in the year prior to the survey or currently being on contingent employment, roughly 1 in 5 either had been in his or her main job for a year or less or had episodic employment (or both), and roughly 1 in 6 did not earn enough to lift his or her household above 125 percent of the Federal poverty line.

Certainly, some individuals profited from the rapid turnover in jobs that have become the norm: more than a third of California's workers reported receiving a promotion within a job or a better job in the year prior to the interview. Thus, for many, working conditions are satisfactory and there are ample opportunities for upward mobility. Nevertheless, for others, employment and its terms are less than optimal, and for still others, work remains poorly remunerated and working conditions are stressful. Only about 1 in 3 of California's workers has a job that meets the criteria for being a "traditional" job or that is both psychologically and economically rewarding; only 1 in 6 has a job that meets the criteria for being both "traditional" and "optimal" simultaneously.

To sum up the findings presented in this article, persons with disabilities would appear to experience different rates and terms

Table 6. Synthetic measures of employment among currently employed persons aged 18–64 years, by disability status, with and without adjustment for demographic characteristics, 1999–2000

Employment measure applied to those currently employed (n = 1,599)	Unadjusted						Adjusted[1]				
	All persons	With disability		Without disability		Ratio	With disability		Without disability		Ratio
		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval		Percent	95-percent confidence interval	Percent	95-percent confidence interval	
Traditional employment	33.5	29.2	22.3–36.2	34.0	31.5–36.4	0.86	28.0	18.2–37.8	34.0	32.0–36.0	[2].82
Employment continuum: job is—											
Optimal	33.6	30.	23.7–37.8	33.9	31.5–36.4	.91	28.0	20.2–35.8	34.0	32.0–36.0	.82
Economically adequate	29.6	28.4	21.5–35.3	29.7	27.3–32.1	.96	27.0	19.2–34.8	30.0	28.0–32.0	.90
Psychologically adequate	11.1	15.3	9.8–20.8	10.6	9.0–12.2	1.44	13.0	7.1–18.9	11.0	9.0–13.0	1.18
Barely adequate	12.6	9.7	5.2–14.2	12.9	11.2–14.7	.75	10.0	4.1–15.9	13.0	11.0–15.0	.77
Inadequate	13.1	15.9	10.3–21.5	12.8	11.1–14.5	1.24	22.0	14.2–29.8	12.0	10.0–14.0	1.83
Traditional and optimal employment	16.6	9.9	5.3–14.4	17.3	15.3–19.2	[3].57	8.8	4.3–13.2	17.5	15.1–19.8	[2].50
Job strain (high demands and low control)	14.5	13.4	8.1–18.6	14.6	12.8–16.5	.92	15.9	8.9–22.9	14.4	12.3–16.5	1.10

[1] Adjusted for gender, age, nativity, race or ethnicity, marital status, rural residence, region of the State, and education.

[2] Employment characteristic differs by disability status ($p < .01$).

[3] Employment characteristic differs by disability status ($p < .05$).

SOURCE: California Work and Health Survey, 1999–2000.

of employment than those without disabilities. However, once employed, those with disabilities do not differ in systematic ways in specific working conditions from those without disabilities. Accordingly, persons with disabilities were about twice as likely to report losing a job in the year prior to the interview, 50 percent more likely to report part-time part-year, involuntary part-time, or episodic employment, and 70 percent more likely to earn too little to lift their households above 125 percent of the Federal poverty line. They were much less likely to report promotions within jobs or receiving better jobs. Once employed, however, they differed from persons without disabilities in only two specific working conditions: they were less likely to hold jobs requiring more education than they had, and they were more likely to work at home exclusively (perhaps as an accommodation to the disability). Of note, persons with disabilities were equally as likely as persons without disabilities to report wide latitude in making decisions, high levels of cognitive demands, and flexible work hours. Finally, after integration of the measures of the terms of employment and specific working conditions, persons with disabilities were shown to be in jobs that were less likely to meet the criteria for "traditional" or "optimal" employment, or for both simultaneously, but they did not differ in the proportion reporting job stress—the combination of high levels of demands and low levels of control. □

Notes

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Uncertainty and labor turnover

It should be widely known that the change in employment reported every month is the net of two much larger flows into (hires) and out of (separations) employers' payrolls. The Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank included in their April 2003 *Economic Trends* bulletin an analysis of the new data from the BLS Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) that illustrated that fact. They point out that the over-the-year comparisons of hiring rates between the months of 2002 and 2001 were generally downward: "... in every month of 2002 except December, the hiring rate was lower than or equal to the rate for the same month a year earlier." According to the table in the report, the overall hiring rate in private industry fell from 3.9 percent of employment to 3.5 percent.

The separation rate also fell, however, moving from 4.0 percent in 2001 to 3.5 percent in 2002. The decline, according to the Cleveland Fed's report, was mostly the result of a lower quit rate while the layoff rate declined barely 0.1 percentage point. "The pattern of weaker hiring and fewer separations, which is repeated across the full range of private industry," the report concludes, "may be another example of how uncertainty is slowing the recovery."

Cyclical well-being

Although some economists might argue the long-term effect of business cycles on consumers' is rather small (especially if well-being is measured as consumption), most economists agree with the general public that preventing recessions is important, even to the point of being willing to absorb some costs of countercyclical policies. Justin Wolfers has examined the direct effect of the business cycle variables of unemployment and inflation on self-reported data on subjective well-being.

In his recent NBER working paper (no. 9619), "Is Business Cycle Volatility Costly? Evidence from Surveys of Subjective Well-being," Wolfers regresses unemployment and inflation on measures of satisfaction for 16 European nations derived from the European Union-sponsored Eurobarometer survey. The results confirm that both inflation and unemployment lower reported levels of satisfaction. The impact of unemployment seems to be much greater. Likewise, volatility in unemployment and inflation have negative impacts on satisfaction, with current levels of variability having perhaps the same impact as raising the level of the unemployment rate by about a quarter of a percentage point.

The use of subjective data is rare among economists, but perhaps less so than in the past. As Richard A. Easterlin remarks in his *Journal of Economic Literature* review of Bruno S. Frey and Alois Stutzer's recent book, *Happiness and Economics: How the Economy and Institutions Affect Well-Being*, "Economists are trained to turn a cold shoulder to what people say about their well-being." However, such information can be quite useful, even to economists, as evidenced by the recent writings of Wolfers, Frey, and Stutzer, Easterlin himself, on growth and happiness, and Sharon DeVaney and Sandy Chen, on job satisfaction in the Bureau's *Compensation and Working Conditions On-line*.

Innovative workplaces and their workers

One response to intense economic competition has been to adopt innovative practices in the workplace with a view toward increasing the performance of the workforce. Such "high-performance workplace" innovations might include, either singly or, more effectively, in combination, such practices as job rotation, self-managed teams, extensive worker training, widespread diffusion of computer technologies, or employee participation in problem-solving groups. While some research has suggested that such practices can increase the productivity of establishments, Sandra E. Black, Lisa M. Lynch, and Anya Krivelyova investigate the impact of these practices on the workers.

They make three sets of findings in their recent National Bureau of Economic Research working paper (no. 9569), "How Workers Fare When Employers Innovate." First, at least some workers, often supervisory workers, receive some compensation for being involved in workplaces with specific combinations of high performance work practices. This effect was most often seen in the interaction of unionization and practices such as self-managed teams or labor-management problem-solving groups.

Second, many high performance practices tend to raise wage inequality, once other characteristics have been controlled for. Say the authors, "Both the count measures and the index of workplace practices suggest that these high performance workplace practices actually increase within-establishment inequality."

Third, Black, Lynch, and Krivelyova found mixed evidence on the impact of high performance practices on employment. Firms that had adopted profit sharing and self-managed teams tended to be more likely to have had a large layoff between 1993 and 1996. Firms with problem-solving meetings in a unionized context or with a large share of employees engaged in job rotation were less likely to have had a major jobs cutback. □

We are interested in your feedback on this column. Please let us know what you have found most interesting and what essential readings we may have missed. Write to: Executive Editor, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC, 20212, or e-mail, mlr@bls.gov

Security for care workers

Care Work: The Quest for Security. By Mary Daly, ed. Geneva, International Labour Office, 2001, 261 pp., paperback.

A common theme of the essays composing this book is the decline in unpaid homecare rendered to the elderly, the disabled, and to young children—rendered almost invariably by women. It is a decline in the "gift relationship," as Richard Titmuss, one of the foremost British analysts of the welfare state, termed it. The essays discuss the reasons for the decline, and agree that this relationship is unlikely to be restored in modern society. Its place has been increasingly taken by paid care workers, whose assignments to care receivers are mediated by nonprofit organizations or for-profit firms. In addition, their expenses are defrayed by social insurance, social assistance, or other public or private agency.

The essays cover care in the advanced industrial countries and in a few developing ones. A key argument that has evidently spurred the publication of the book is that care, having the status of "decent work," becomes the subject of economic analysis (even when not compensated)—matters for which the essays' authors insistently call. In the context of recent ILO programs, decent work is defined as, first of all, "security" that encompasses stable jobs; skills and abilities that can be used productively; an adequate income, including provisions for old age and disability; and health insurance. Care workers hardly enjoy any such security, as it is not mentioned by any of the authors.

Thus, Nancy Folbre in "Accounting for care in the United States" analyzes the prevalence of women in the care industries generally (health, educational, and social services), but she has nothing to say about their security (as defined). She reports that in many cases, "Bedside nurses have been replaced by unlicensed care 'technicians'," that "...reimbursements to home health care workers have been cut back." In addition, managerial scrutiny has been ratcheted up, which, together with financial tightening, contribute to the (deteriorating) "moral world of care giving—impinging on quality and quantity." Developments such as these run very much counter to the "decent work" idea propagated by ILO and one of its senior program directors, Guy Standing, a contributor to this book.

Standing and Mary Daly also emphasize the idea of "occupation," as against "job" or "labor." They write that "care work is intrinsically a social relationship, in which moral sentiments, such as affection, altruism, mutual respect and dignity and deeply meaningful reciprocities come into play." Standing and Daly ask a commitment difficult to carry out in an environment of "marketization" and bureaucratization of care, such as outlined by Folber, and the near absence of a collective to help sustain such a commitment. The book's contributors frequently complain about the loosening of solidaristic provision and the "cancerousness of individualism" of which R.N. Bellah has written, and which a highly commercialized society promotes.

It is true that the decline in unpaid care, hence of the gift relationship it implies, spells a shrinking moral space within which it occurs. But a premise of unpaid care work was the male breadwinner model of the welfare state as it was conceived during much of the 20th century, a "model" that held during the preceding period as well. But it has been eroded over the past 20-30 years by the rising labor force participation of women, discussed in some detail in the book. As a proportion of the working-age population (aged 15-64), women's labor force participation rose to 71 percent in 1994 from 43 percent in 1960 in the United States; to 62 percent from 49 percent in Germany; to 62 percent from 46 percent in the United Kingdom; and to 74 percent from 50 percent in Sweden.

Jane Lewis, author of one of the most thoughtful essays in the book, cites literature holding that women's rising earning power disrupts "the balance in the gendered division of labor and ... [threatens] the stability of the family." Instability of the family arising from women's earning power is likely to be mitigated, however, by the relatively high incidence of part-time work performed by women (27 percent of all employed women in the United States in 1995; 44 percent in the United Kingdom; 40 percent in Sweden). Family stability has no doubt also been affected historically by women's attainment of property and political rights on par with men, and it also requires needed mutual adjustments between the genders.

A factor that induced women to join the labor force has been their ability to space pregnancies as new birth control technologies became available. Citing Richard Titmuss, Lewis writes that the average working-class British woman, marrying in the 1890s, spent 15 years in pregnancy and nursing, compared with 4 years spent by her counterpart after World War II. However this development may affect, or may have affected, family stability, it surely enlarged women's personal freedom.

The erosion of the male breadwinner model, however, also entailed growing social and economic pressures on women to work. Unfortunately, the widespread need of women to contribute to family income by their earnings is not discussed in the book. There is mention, however, of the emergence of the "adult worker model" during the 1980s, by which it became a citizen obligation to work for pay (and which legitimized welfare-to-work rules and subsequent reforms). These changes raised, and continue to raise, urgent questions of childcare. "The obligation to engage in paid work" was argued in an environment that equally emphasized "the obligation to care."

European welfare states go far in helping women and men to meet this ob-

ligation. Public financing for childcare is "high" in 12 of the 17 countries listed in Mary Daly's essay, for children 3-6 years old. It is "low" to "medium" for children up to 3 years old in most of these countries. All offer parental leave paid in full, although the number of paid weeks varies.

Public financing for the care of the elderly is medium or high—these terms denote relative levels of generosity—in 10 of 16 countries listed; the share of elderly receiving home services is medium or high in 12 of these countries; and the share receiving institutional care is medium to high in 8 of the 16 countries.

As Daly notes, the relative generosity reflected in the classification of child and elderly care is "intimately related to the prevailing ideology surrounding the family" in the countries listed. In the Nordic countries, child and elderly care is a right of social citizenship, but in European continental countries, care is to be provided in the first instance by the family. In Greece, Portugal, and Spain, care is more or less left to the family. Elderly care in the United Kingdom is classified as "high" not least because "the ideology of family solidarity, especially as it pertains to intergenerational relations among adults, is weak." Thus, resources otherwise (or elsewhere) provided by family may be required.

Among the advanced industrial countries, the United States is an "outlier" in terms of the sparse public support for the care of dependents, writes Nancy Folbre. For example, parental leave is unpaid, and restricted to employers with 50 or more workers. States have indeed raised their spending on childcare 50 percent since welfare reform in 1996, but only 15 percent of eligible families receive it. Vouchers have been widely distributed but at dollar levels too low for high-quality care. Tax exemptions and tax credits play a larger role in funding childcare (and other dependent care) but yield small or no benefits to families paying low or no taxes. Folbre is very much concerned with the inequities and distributional effects of government tax expenditures. For example, the exemption of employer-provided pensions costs the government an estimated $80 billion (in 1998)—a subsidy two-thirds of which benefit the top one-third of wage and salary earners; while Head Start, the early childhood education program for poorer children, costs $4 billion.

A section of the book is devoted to the representation, voice, and (to a lesser extent) working conditions of care givers. A chapter deals with the "carers' movement" in England. Although it is concerned only with unpaid care givers for elderly and disabled younger persons dependent upon homecare, the movement is of considerable interest in that it gained voice and financial aid over the years under England's National Health Service (NHS). It brought carers (most of whom were women) out of their isolation, and gradually gained visibility and a modest degree of political clout. This enabled them to persuade the NHS that by giving care at home, they saved it funds that otherwise would have had to be spent on institutional care, providing the rationale for the payments allowed them.

The isolation of paid homecare workers from one another; the lack of a regular employment relationship; the widespread practice of codifying them as "independent contractors" (or "independent practitioners"); and low wages have characterized the working conditions of these workers in the United States as "some of the worst ... to be found across formal sector employment." Jess Walsh focuses on the Service Employees International Union's (SEIU) efforts, centered in the Los Angeles area, which proved ultimately successful. After years of campaigning, the union finally organized 74,000 homecare workers by 1999. It overcame such problems (not usually faced by unions) as the absence of a common worksite and of a chain of employment responsibility. Care receivers retained the right to control how their care was to be organized; care workers had no right to a specific job but did have the right to work at any available worksite. The union got State legislators to set up public authorities under county supervision, resulting in representational and work security. The union also became involved in training its members for professional advancement in such fields as home healthcare and practical nursing, so they would have the prospect of escaping poverty.

Although limited in coverage, the volume presents a series of informative discussions, readily accessible to the reader, about a field of work and of care that needs more searching analysis and attention.

—Horst Brand
formerly with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Economic and social statistics

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This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of past experience. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 43, and 47. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2002 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 2002 *Review* and reflect the experience through March 2002. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 49 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series,
contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–24)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employ-ment as a percent of the civilian nonin-stitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 are seasonally adjusted. Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method previously used by BLS. A detailed description of the procedure appears in the X-11 *ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983).

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 300,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. Industries are classified in accordance with the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in manufacturing include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in the following industries: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay

for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Data are centered within the span. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 356 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 139 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The latest adjustment, which incorporated March 2001 benchmarks, was made with the release of May 2002 data, published in the July issue of the *Review.* Coincident with the benchmark adjustment, historical seasonally adjusted data were revised to reflect updated seasonal factors. Unadjusted data from April 2000 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward were revised with the release of the May 2002 data.

In addition to the routine benchmark revisions and updated seasonal factors introduced with the release of the May 2002 data, the first estimates for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries were published from a new probability-based sample design. These industries are the third group to convert to a probability-based sample under a 4-year phase-in plan of a sample redesign project. The completion of the phase-in for the redesign, in June 2003 for the services industry, will coincide with the conversion of national establishment survey series from industry coding based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information, see the the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings.*

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2002 data.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Covered employment and wage data (ES–202)

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, WAGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT DATA in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Covered Employment and Wages data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employ-

ment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different four-digit SIC codes.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classificatiion System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned

by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

The2000 county data used to calculate the 2000–2001 changes were adjusted for changes in industry and county classification to make them comparable to data for 2001. As a result, the adjusted 2000 data differ to some extent from the data available on the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 25–31)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25 for medium and large private establishments and in table 26 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the inci-

dence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, well-ness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 27.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http:/www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 32–42)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associ-

ated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 33. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard Industrial Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by coun-try or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 43–46)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a fam-

ily of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, non-energy materials, and purchased business ser-vices.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 43–46 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition to labor productivity, the industry data also include annual measures of compensation and unit labor costs for three-digit industries and measures of multifactor productivity for three-digit manufacturing industries and railroad transportation. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental pay-

ments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census,with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 47–49)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 47 and 48 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-tine students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data.

The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 44. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 49 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994–97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employ-

ment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50–51)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at: **http://www.bls.gov/iif/**

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

Where to find additional data

Current and historical statistics from Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys are available at the addresses listed on the inside back cover of this *Review*, or on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov

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1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.8	66.6	67.2	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3
Employment-population ratio	63.7	62.7	64.3	63.8	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8
Men	4.8	5.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0
16 to 24 years	11.4	12.8	10.5	11.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.4
25 years and over	3.6	4.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9
Women	4.7	5.6	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5
16 to 24 years	9.6	11.1	8.6	9.2	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.1
25 years and over	3.7	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total	131,922	130,791	132,433	132,193	131,943	131,130	130,759	130,706	130,844	130,795	130,599
Private sector	110,989	109,531	111,687	111,332	110,939	110,035	109,594	109,505	109,574	109,438	109,237
Goods-producing	24,944	23,836	25,493	25,136	24,786	24,375	24,049	23,879	23,787	23,623	23,491
Manufacturing	17,695	16,724	18,196	17,872	17,538	17,174	16,883	16,776	16,691	16,528	16,396
Service-producing	106,978	106,955	106,941	107,057	107,157	106,755	106,711	106,827	107,057	107,179	107,108
Average hours:											
Private sector	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	32.4
Manufacturing	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.8
Overtime	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	4.1	3.4	1.3	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4
Private industry workers	4.2	3.2	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7
Goods-producing[3]	3.8	3.7	1.3	.9	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.8
Service-producing[3]	4.3	3.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.2	1.5
State and local government workers	4.2	4.1	.9	.6	2.1	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	4.2	4.2	.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6
Nonunion	4.1	3.2	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-producing industries include all other private sector industries.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	4.1	3.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4
Private nonfarm	4.2	3.2	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.7	2.9	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0
Private nonfarm	3.8	2.7	1,2	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	.2	−.9	.7	.5	.6	-.1	1.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	−1.8	−1.2	.9	.8	−.3	−3.2	1.1	.2	.2	-.1	4.0
Finished consumer goods	−2.4	−1.6	1.2	1.0	−.3	−4.3	1.5	.4	.0	-.3	5.1
Capital equipment	1.0	−.4	−.1	−7.1	−.1	.1	2.9	−.3	−.7	.6	.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	−.2	−1.2	.2	.6	−1.0	−3.6	.9	1.1	1.1	.1	5.3
Crude materials	−8.8	−10.6	−3.5	−6.6	−12.0	−12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	6.5	29.3
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	1.1	4.8	−1.5	−.2	1.8	7.6	8.3	1.8	5.8	.3	2.2
Nonfarm business sector	1.1	4.8	−1.5	−.1	2.1	7.3	8.6	1.7	5.5	.7	1.6
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	1.4	5.5	−2.6	2.2	3.2	10.7	4.7	5.8	3.4	5.0	–

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly average					Four quarters ending				
	2002				2003	2002				2003
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	3.0	4.3	2.2	3.6	3.9	1.4	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.5
All persons, nonfarm business sector	2.9	4.0	1.8	3.9	3.5	1.4	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.9
Private nonfarm	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.8
Union	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.7
Nonunion	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.6
State and local governments	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9
Private nonfarm	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.0
Union	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.3
Nonunion	1.0	1.0	.4	.3	1.2	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9
State and local governments	.5	.3	1.8	.6	.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

1. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	215,092	217,570	216,823	217,006	217,198	217,407	217,630	217,866	218,107	218,340	218,548	218,741	219,897	220,114	220,317
Civilian labor force	143,734	144,863	144,367	144,763	144,911	144,852	144,786	145,123	145,634	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838	145,857	145,793
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.2
Employed	136,933	136,485	136,143	136,196	136,487	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.7	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3
Unemployed	6,801	8,378	8,224	8,567	8,424	8,469	8,443	8,366	8,321	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450	8,445
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.0
Not in the labor force	71,359	72,707	72,456	72,243	72,287	72,556	72,844	72,743	72,473	72,947	73,369	73,591	74,059	74,257	74,524
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	95,181	96,439	95,999	96,116	96,205	96,375	96,468	96,552	96,732	96,860	97,022	97,139	97,635	97,762	97,869
Civilian labor force	72,816	73,630	73,307	73,525	73,766	73,689	73,670	73,802	74,108	73,883	73,770	73,744	73,993	74,254	74,236
Participation rate	76.5	76.3	76.4	76.5	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.6	76.3	76.0	75.9	75.8	76.0	75.9
Employed	69,776	69,734	69,517	69,627	69,918	69,739	69,792	69,895	70,213	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.3	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.4	72.3	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.9	71.8
Unemployed	3,040	3,896	3,789	3,898	3,848	3,950	3,879	3,906	3,895	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962	3,944
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Not in the labor force	22,365	22,809	22,692	22,591	22,439	22,686	22,797	22,750	22,623	22,977	23,252	23,394	23,642	23,508	23,632
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	103,983	105,136	104,752	104,871	104,977	105,089	105,190	105,334	105,421	105,509	105,594	105,678	106,235	106,322	106,411
Civilian labor force	63,016	63,648	63,314	63,616	63,551	63,556	63,534	63,760	63,858	63,975	63,921	64,036	64,479	64,310	64,477
Participation rate	60.6	60.5	60.4	60.7	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6
Employed	60,417	60,420	60,161	60,237	60,262	60,320	60,262	60,581	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5
Unemployed	2,599	3,228	3,153	3,379	3,289	3,236	3,272	3,180	3,184	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237	3,250
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0
Not in the labor force	40,967	41,488	41,438	41,255	41,426	41,533	41,656	41,574	41,563	41,533	41,673	41,642	41,757	42,013	41,933
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,929	15,994	16,073	16,019	16,017	15,943	15,972	15,980	15,954	15,971	15,933	15,925	16,027	16,030	16,038
Civilian labor force	7,902	7,585	7,746	7,622	7,594	7,607	7,581	7,561	7,667	7,535	7,489	7,369	7,366	7,293	7,079
Participation rate	49.6	47.4	48.2	47.6	47.4	47.7	47.5	47.3	48.1	47.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	45.5	44.1
Employed	6,740	6,332	6,464	6,331	6,307	6,324	6,289	6,280	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829
Employment-population ratio[2]	42.3	39.6	40.2	39.5	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.3	40.3	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	37.7	36.3
Unemployed	1,162	1,253	1,282	1,290	1,287	1,283	1,292	1,280	1,243	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251	1,251
Unemployment rate	14.7	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7
Not in the labor force	8,027	8,409	8,327	8,397	8,422	8,337	8,391	8,419	8,287	8,436	8,444	8,555	8,661	8,736	8,959
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	178,111	179,783	179,279	179,398	179,524	179,665	179,816	179,979	180,146	180,306	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599	180,728
Civilian labor force	119,399	120,150	119,863	120,059	120,197	120,152	120,272	120,449	120,502	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166	120,200
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5
Employed	114,430	114,013	113,871	113,834	114,003	113,951	114,008	114,250	114,373	114,294	114,128	113,910	113,995	114,135	114,089
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.2	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.2
Unemployed	4,969	6,137	5,992	6,225	6,195	6,201	6,264	6,199	6,129	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031	6,111
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1
Not in the labor force	58,713	59,633	59,416	59,339	59,327	59,513	59,545	59,530	59,644	59,828	60,104	60,487	60,376	60,432	60,528
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,138	25,578	25,444	25,478	25,514	25,552	25,591	25,633	25,675	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519	25,552
Civilian labor force	16,421	16,565	16,454	16,638	16,610	16,570	16,390	16,541	16,789	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395	16,296
Participation rate	65.3	64.8	64.7	65.3	65.1	64.8	64.0	64.5	65.4	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	64.2	63.8
Employed	15,006	14,872	14,746	14,843	14,928	14,816	14,763	14,907	15,148	15,027	14,754	14,827	14,684	14,669	14,641
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.7	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.5	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.0	58.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.3
Unemployed	1,416	1,693	1,708	1,795	1,682	1,754	1,627	1,634	1,641	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726	1,655
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2
Not in the labor force	8,717	9,013	8,990	8,840	8,903	8,982	9,201	9,092	8,886	9,034	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124	9,256

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	24,942	25,963	25,655	25,739	25,827	25,917	26,008	26,096	26,184	26,272	26,355	26,436	26,994	28	27,191
Civilian labor force	17,328	17,943	17,697	17,913	17,843	17,891	18,045	18,030	18,103	18,049	18,169	18,134	18,614	18,658	18,614
Participation rate	69.5	69.1	69.0	69.6	69.1	69.0	69.4	69.1	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.5
Employed	16,190	16,590	16,405	16,498	16,581	16,573	16,685	16,664	16,739	16,637	16,755	16,708	17,155	17,223	17,215
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.9	63.9	63.9	64.1	64.2	63.9	64.2	63.9	63.9	63.3	63.6	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.3
Unemployed	1,138	1,353	1,292	1,415	1,261	1,318	1,360	1,366	1,363	1,412	1,414	1,425	1,459	1,436	1,399
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5
Not in the labor force	7,614	8,020	7,959	7,827	7,984	8,026	7,963	8,066	8,082	8,223	8,186	8,303	8,380	8,436	8,577

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	136,933	136,485	136,143	136,196	136,487	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348
Men	73,196	72,903	72,719	72,780	73,093	72,893	72,931	73,023	73,402	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064
Women	63,737	63,582	63,423	63,416	63,394	63,490	63,412	63,734	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284
Married men, spouse present	44,007	44,116	44,190	44,021	44,306	44,037	44,150	44,235	44,129	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587	44,415
Married women, spouse present	34,153	34,153	34,074	34,052	34,015	34,050	34,035	34,278	34,479	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620	34,569
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,715	4,213	4,132	4,210	4,097	3,982	4,139	4,308	4,356	4,343	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807	4,696
Slack work or business conditions	2,396	2,788	2,744	2,752	2,685	2,703	2,760	2,811	2,814	2,888	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152	3,123
Could only find part-time work	1,006	1,124	1,075	1,140	1,110	1,097	1,113	1,153	1,177	1,133	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,790	18,843	18,711	18,933	18,988	19,251	19,143	19,047	18,928	18,685	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421	18,888
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,627	4,119	4,050	4,132	3,983	3,887	4,025	4,185	4,266	4,274	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675	4,587
Slack work or business conditions	2,340	2,726	2,686	2,690	2,611	2,629	2,689	2,806	2,755	2,857	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062	3,048
Could only find part-time work	997	1,114	1,059	1,129	1,087	1,099	1,103	1,143	1,172	1,122	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257	1,178
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,415	18,487	18,359	18,560	18,636	18,985	18,741	18,668	18,555	18,347	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134	18,529

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and over	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.7	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7
Men, 20 years and over	4.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Women, 20 years and over	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0
White, total[1]	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.7	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.6	14.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6
Men, 16 to 19 years	13.9	15.9	16.3	15.7	15.5	16.6	17.9	17.1	15.6	14.7	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.3	18.0
Women, 16 to 19 years	11.4	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.8	13.0	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.7	14.2	13.7	13.1
Men, 20 years and over	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4
Black or African American, total[1]	8.6	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.0	29.8	31.7	35.2	29.9	30.1	27.1	30.1	28.0	23.9	30.5	33.2	30.4	30.2	33.4
Men, 16 to 19 years	30.4	31.3	35.9	35.3	36.1	30.8	22.7	31.3	34.4	24.9	30.0	34.5	33.2	38.1	45.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	27.5	28.3	27.2	35.0	22.2	29.3	31.4	28.9	21.5	22.7	31.0	32.1	28.0	22.2	23.1
Men, 20 years and over	8.0	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.7	10.3	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3
Women, 20 years and over	7.0	8.8	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0	8.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.6	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5
Married men, spouse present	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8
Married women, spouse present	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7
Full-time workers	4.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9
Part-time workers	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.2	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5
High school graduates, no college[3]	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5
Some college or associate degree	3.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1

[1] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Less than 5 weeks	2,853	2,893	3,041	2,934	2,900	2,786	2,903	2,895	2,782	2,797	2,912	2,860	2,772	2,749	2,780
5 to 14 weeks	2,196	2,580	2,489	2,851	2,566	2,803	2,520	2,505	2,558	2,515	2,532	2,547	2,577	2,565	2,473
15 weeks and over	1,752	2,904	3,685	2,810	2,911	3,045	2,955	2,891	3,019	3,099	3,143	3,296	3,140	3,155	3,104
15 to 26 weeks	951	1,369	1,366	1,364	1,328	1,419	1,381	1,361	1,359	1,374	1,317	1,392	1,457	1,281	1,316
27 weeks and over	801	1,535	1,319	1,446	1,583	1,626	1,573	1,530	1,660	1,724	1,826	1,904	1,683	1,874	1,788
Mean duration, in weeks	13.1	16.6	15.4	16.3	16.8	17.1	16.6	16.3	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.0
Median duration, in weeks	6.8	9.1	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.6	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers[1]	3,476	4,607	4,339	4,599	4,634	4,650	4,613	4,607	4,608	4,828	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756	4,613
On temporary layoff	1,067	1,124	1,102	1,121	1,114	1,101	1,236	1,158	1,044	1,098	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142	1,157
Not on temporary layoff	2,409	3,483	3,237	3,478	3,520	3,550	3,377	3,449	3,565	3,729	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614	3,456
Job leavers	835	866	876	1,002	892	844	840	844	808	850	834	862	825	772	794
Reentrants	2,031	2,368	2,438	2,412	2,400	2,379	2,390	2,326	2,321	2,386	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395	2,391
New entrants	459	536	539	530	503	544	547	587	542	494	586	534	616	579	626
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	51.1	55.0	53.0	53.8	55.0	55.2	55.0	55.1	55.7	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9	54.8
On temporary layoff	15.7	13.4	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.1	14.7	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.7
Not on temporary layoff	35.4	41.6	39.5	40.7	41.8	42.2	40.2	41.2	42.1	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5	41.0
Job leavers	12.3	10.3	10.7	11.7	10.6	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.4
Reentrants	29.9	28.3	29.8	28.2	28.5	28.3	28.5	27.8	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.4
New entrants	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.4
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and over	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
16 to 24 years	10.6	12.0	12.3	12.3	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7
16 to 19 years	14.7	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7
16 to 17 years	17.2	18.8	18.1	19.5	20.4	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.4	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9	16.7
18 to 19 years	13.1	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	16.2	14.0	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.7
20 to 24 years	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9
25 years and over	3,7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7
25 to 54 years	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0
55 years and over	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0
16 to 24 years	11.4	12.8	13.5	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.3	13.1	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4
16 to 19 years	16.0	18.1	18.6	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.9	19.3	18.3	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.8
16 to 17 years	19.1	21.1	20.9	20.2	23.1	22.0	22.2	23.1	21.5	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.0
18 to 19 years	14.0	16.4	16.6	17.2	16.4	16.6	16.6	18.1	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3	21.5
20 to 24 years	9.0	10.2	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.7
25 years and over	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
25 to 54 years	3.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
55 years and over	3.2	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
Women, 16 years and over	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5
16 to 24 years	9.6	11.1	11.0	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.4	10.7	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.0
16 to 19 years	13.4	14.9	14.4	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.4	14.0	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6
16 to 17 years	15.2	16.6	15.4	18.7	17.4	17.2	17.1	15.5	17.4	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8	15.5
18 t0 24 years	12.2	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.1	11.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3	13.7
20 to 24 years	7.5	9.1	9.2	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.1
25 years and over	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.6
25 to 54 years	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9
55 years and over[1]	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Feb. 2002	Jan 2003[P]	Feb. 2003[P]	State	Feb. 2002	Jan. 2003[P]	Feb. 2003[P]
Alabama	5.8	5.6	5.5	Missouri	5.4	5.1	4.7
Alaska	7.1	6.9	7.0	Montana	4.6	4.2	4.0
Arizona	6.3	5.6	5.7	Nebraska	3.6	3.3	3.5
Arkansas	5.4	4.9	4.9	Nevada	6.2	5.0	5.0
California	6.5	6.5	6.7	New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	3.9
Colorado	5.7	5.4	5.5	New Jersey	5.5	5.5	5.7
Connecticut	4.1	4.8	5.0	New Mexico	5.4	5.8	5.8
Delaware	3.9	3.4	3.7	New York	6.0	6.3	6.1
District of Columbia	6.5	6.1	6.6	North Carolina	6.8	6.0	5.8
Florida	5.7	5.3	5.3	North Dakota	3.8	3.5	3.7
Georgia	5.0	4.6	4.5	Ohio	5.6	5.5	6.1
Hawaii	4.7	3.6	3.0	Oklahoma	4.5	5.0	5.2
Idaho	5.9	5.7	5.2	Oregon	8.1	7.5	7.3
Illinois	6.2	6.3	6.5	Pennsylvania	5.5	6.1	6.2
Indiana	5.3	4.8	4.9	Rhode Island	4.9	5.1	5.2
Iowa	3.8	3.8	4.0	South Carolina	5.9	6.3	6.2
Kansas	5.0	4.7	4.6	South Dakota	3.5	3.1	3.1
Kentucky	5.6	5.3	5.7	Tennessee	5.3	4.6	4.8
Louisiana	6.1	5.3	5.7	Texas	6.2	6.4	6.6
Maine	4.2	4.6	4.6	Utah	6.1	5.4	5.3
Maryland	4.4	4.0	4.2	Vermont	3.8	4.1	4.0
Massachusetts	5.0	5.2	5.4	Virginia	4.3	4.1	4.1
Michigan	6.1	6.2	6.6	Washington	7.3	6.6	6.9
Minnesota	4.5	4.3	4.3	West Virginia	5.7	5.4	6.0
Mississippi	6.5	6.4	6.0	Wisconsin	5.7	5.4	5.3
				Wyoming	4.1	4.0	4.1

[P] = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	Feb. 2002	Jan. 2003[P]	Feb. 2003[P]	State	Feb. 2002	Jan. 2003[P]	Feb. 2003[P]
Alabama	1,900.4	1,880.3	1,876.3	Missouri	2,699.2	2,629.8	2,638.1
Alaska	292.8	297.6	297.8	Montana	394.5	396.5	394.8
Arizona	2,242.2	2,273.1	2,270.4	Nebraska	909.2	899.4	900.8
Arkansas	1,154.2	1,149.7	1,147.1	Nevada	1,060.5	1,056.9	1,057.4
California	14,664.6	14,493.4	14,478.2	New Hampshire	626.9	616.6	615.9
Colorado	2,194.9	2,168.8	2,165.3	New Jersey	4,016.7	3,986.9	3,980.1
Connecticut	1,675.8	1,662.1	1,655.0	New Mexico	762.6	773.0	776.7
Delaware	415.8	411.2	409.3	New York	8,547.9	8,414.7	8,400.5
District of Columbia	649.4	660.0	664.5	North Carolina	3,880.6	3,828.3	3,827.5
Florida	7,174.2	7,250.7	7,259.3	North Dakota	330.7	329.7	328.4
Georgia	3,873.5	3,897.1	3,899.4	Ohio	5,543.5	5,403.9	5,389.8
Hawaii	547.3	565.6	564.1	Oklahoma	1,510.4	1,471.8	1,475.8
Idaho	569.3	563.5	563.8	Oregon	1,577.6	1,572.3	1,572.0
Illinois	5,939.3	5,903.0	5,872.1	Pennsylvania	5,658.3	5,632.3	5,623.2
Indiana	2,907.6	2,883.3	2,871.9	Rhode Island	479.7	479.4	479.6
Iowa	1,464.4	1,445.6	1,447.6	South Carolina	1,830.0	1,804.1	1,805.9
Kansas	1,358.7	1,333.6	1,337.2	South Dakota	376.1	375.1	375.1
Kentucky	1,828.0	1,790.4	1,785.3	Tennessee	2,719.1	2,664.5	2,663.9
Louisiana	1,929.0	1,905.1	1,897.9	Texas	9,455.5	9,428.4	9,426.4
Maine	609.0	605.4	603.6	Utah	1,079.9	1,076.1	1,073.4
Maryland	2,456.3	2,470.0	2,469.8	Vermont	296.5	302.4	301.8
Massachusetts	3,305.7	3,214.0	3,209.1	Virginia	3,493.8	3,489.0	3,483.0
Michigan	4,557.2	4,445.7	4,437.0	Washington	2,659.4	2,665.5	2,662.1
Minnesota	2,659.3	2,641.2	2,639.2	West Virginia	736.8	732.2	734.2
Mississippi	1,131.2	1,125.4	1,125.2	Wisconsin	2,813.8	2,770.7	2,775.7
				Wyoming	248.0	248.1	248.4

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003												
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
TOTAL	131,922	130,793	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,913	130,829	130,898	130,817	130,670	130,873	130,520	130,396
PRIVATE SECTOR	110,989	109,531	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,536	109,549	109,453	109,311	109,506	109,136	109,048
GOODS-PRODUCING	24,944	23,836	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,748	23,688	23,631	23,551	23,563	23,463	23,439
Mining	565	557	560	564	558	555	551	555	552	552	551	553	552	555	555
Metal mining	36	32	32	32	32	32	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Oil and gas extraction	338	334	336	339	334	333	329	333	330	331	332	335	335	339	341
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	111	111	111	112	112	110	110	111	111	111	109	108	107	106	104
Construction	6,685	6,555	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,556	6,544	6,543	6,544	6,564	6,519	6,538
General building contractors	1,462	1,462	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,445	1,450	1,469	1,475	1,480	1,476	1,471	1,464	1,471
Heavy construction, except building	922	900	908	901	908	910	899	898	898	893	885	880	897	880	871
Special trades contractors	4,300	4,194	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,185	4,175	4,198	4,189	4,176	4,178	4,188	4,196	4,175	4,196
Manufacturing	17,695	16,725	16,822	16,800	16,758	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,640	16,592	16,537	16,454	16,447	16,389	16,346
Production workers	11,933	11,217	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,236	11,247	11,212	11,164	11,134	11,088	11,030	11,045	10,990	10,948
Durable goods	10,636	9,907	9,976	9,976	9,963	9,944	9,922	9,889	9,832	9,800	9,757	9,699	9,689	9,638	9,609
Production workers	7,126	6,587	6,625	6,620	6,619	6,603	6,609	6,591	6,539	6,522	6,487	6,445	6,456	6,409	6,376
Lumber and wood products	786	767	769	767	770	767	766	768	764	764	761	758	760	759	756
Furniture and fixtures	519	491	491	497	494	495	495	495	488	488	486	480	479	476	473
Stone, clay, and glass products	571	554	550	551	549	552	554	557	558	557	556	553	556	553	549
Primary metal industries	656	592	596	598	597	593	589	589	586	582	582	579	581	576	576
Fabricated metal products	1,483	1,418	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,428	1,418	1,412	1,409	1,400	1,391	1,387	1,374	1,376
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,010	1,824	1,846	1,842	1,826	1,829	1,826	1,810	1,801	1,797	1,790	1,781	1,770	1,758	1,750
Computer and office equipment	343	304	315	313	308	304	301	296	296	295	293	291	287	284	282
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,631	1,419	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,428	1,426	1,408	1,392	1,381	2,368	1,360	1,355	1,344	1,339
Electronic components and accessories	661	558	566	566	567	566	563	555	550	544	536	532	528	523	521
Transportation equipment	1,760	1,667	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,679	1,661	1,675	1,661	1,659	1,648	1,638	1,640	1,643	1,637
Motor vehicles and equipment	947	912	915	912	914	920	905	918	912	914	909	900	911	906	907
Aircraft and parts	461	410	419	416	416	411	409	407	400	396	392	392	389	386	384
Instruments and related products	830	804	813	811	807	805	803	799	798	793	792	790	792	788	786
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	380	372	370	371	372	371	374	370	372	370	374	369	369	367	367
Nondurable goods	7,059	6,818	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,813	6,820	6,801	6,808	6,792	6,780	6,755	6,758	6,751	6,737
Production workers	4,808	4,630	4,639	4,630	4,626	4,633	4,638	4,621	4,625	4,612	4,601	4,585	4,589	4,585	4,572
Food and kindred products	1,691	1,689	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691	1,687	1,683	1,694	1,690	1,687	1,689	1,695	1,694	1,692
Tobacco products	34	35	34	33	34	34	35	38	37	37	36	36	34	34	33
Textile mill products	478	432	440	436	434	432	429	427	426	426	422	422	420	419	415
Apparel and other textile products	566	521	527	523	520	522	525	524	516	510	509	507	504	504	502
Paper and allied products	834	615	620	615	612	612	612	613	612	614	613	607	606	604	602
Printing and publishing	1,490	1,410	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,401	1,403	1,401	1,400	1,393	1,395	1,398	1,395
Chemicals and allied products	1,022	1,008	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,008	1,008	1,006	1,010	1,006	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,005	1,000
Petroleum and coal products	126	125	126	125	125	125	126	125	126	125	126	125	125	125	125
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	958	927	929	927	928	929	936	929	927	926	925	916	919	917	917
Leather and leather products	60	56	56	55	55	55	56	555	57	57	55	53	54	51	52
SERVICE-PRODUCING	106,978	106,957	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,081	107,210	107,186	107,119	107,310	107,057	106,957
Transportation and public utilities	7,065	6,773	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,725	6,727	6,721	6,686	6,694	6,655	6,646
Transportation	4,497	4,317	4,330	4,330	4,328	4,334	4,328	4,323	4,293	4,300	4,300	4,273	4,301	4,277	4,265
Railroad transportation	234	229	233	230	228	229	227	228	226	225	225	225	224	224	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	480	472	478	476	475	472	471	466	469	471	467	466	465	468	463
Trucking and warehousing	1,848	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,834	1,827	1,816	1,826	1,829	1,827	1,825	1,810	1,816
Water transportation	192	190	186	190	193	193	192	190	189	189	192	191	191	190	187
Transportation by air	1,266	1,162	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,172	1,167	1,176	1,160	1,156	1,151	1,127	1,158	1,151	1,144
Pipelines, except natural gas	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
Transportation services	462	423	427	427	425	424	422	421	418	418	421	422	423	418	415
Communications and public utilities	2,570	2,456	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,442	2,432	2,427	2,421	2,413	2,393	2,378	2,381
Communications	1,716	1,614	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,615	1,608	1,597	1,588	1,584	1,583	1,576	1,559	1,547	1,549
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	852	842	841	841	839	841	844	845	844	842	838	837	834	831	832
Wholesale trade	6,776	6,671	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,663	6,657	6,643	6,637	6,639	6,636	6,636
Retail trade	23,522	23,306	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	13,295	23,291	23,289	23,247	23,152	23,271	23,150	23,117
Building materials and garden supplies	1,044	1,065	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,066	1,067	1,071	1,078	1,077	1,083	1,078	1,075
General merchandise stores	2,897	2,868	2,901	2,915	2,897	2,884	2,885	2,850	2,856	2,851	2,828	2,821	2,831	2,858	2,854
Department stores	2,559	2,529	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,542	2,544	2,513	2,515	2,506	2,491	2,488	2,498	2,523	2,508

See footnotes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003												
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
Food stores	3,541	3,394	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,392	3,380	3,382	3,365	3,370	3,363	3,367
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,425	2,432	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,432	2,437	2,443	2,438	2,438	2,430	2,420	2,416	2,412	2,413
New and used car dealers	1,121	1,130	1,131	1,129	1,133	1,128	1,127	1,130	1,131	1,131	1,128	1,123	1,118	1,116	1,116
Apparel and accessory stores	1,189	1,174	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,173	1,178	1,177	1,171	1,174	1,172	1,174	1,174	1,156	1,158
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,141	1,151	1,143	1,141	1,146	1,148	1,153	1,154	1,153	1,156	1,165	1,175	1,166	1,153	1,151
Eating and drinking places	8,256	8,143	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,121	8,144	8,125	8,129	8,140	8,129	8,063	8,146	8,047	8,016
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,118	3,079	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,090	3,087	3,088	3,085	3,073	3,063	3,057	3,085	3,083	3,083
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,712	7,760	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,773	7,803	7,807	7,816	7,817	7,829	7,836
Finance	3,800	3,828	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,819	3,819	3,822	3,837	3,853	3,854	3,861	3,869	3,876	3,882
Depository institutions	2,053	2,076	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,071	2,073	2,075	2,078	2,080	2,082	2,079	2,083	2,084	2,089
Commercial banks	1,434	1,448	1,447	1,446	1,446	1,444	1,445	1,448	1,450	1,452	1,451	1,449	1,453	1,453	1,455
Savings institutions	256	263	264	264	264	264	263	263	264	263	261	261	260	262	262
Nondepository institutions	720	772	753	756	756	762	767	773	783	797	801	809	816	823	824
Security and commodity brokers	769	718	722	723	723	723	718	714	714	713	709	709	711	711	707
Holding and other investment offices	257	261	260	259	261	263	261	260	262	263	262	264	259	258	262
Insurance	2,369	2,370	2,375	2,374	2,369	2,366	2,365	2,366	2,366	2,371	2,373	2,375	2,378	2,380	2,378
Insurance carriers	1,595	1,582	1,591	1,989	1,583	1,579	1,576	1,574	1,577	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,582	1,585	1,585
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	773	788	784	785	786	787	789	792	789	793	795	797	796	795	793
Real estate	1,544	1,562	1,556	1,556	1,550	1,548	1,553	1,557	1,570	1,579	1,580	1,580	1,570	1,573	1,576
Services[1]	40,970	41,183	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,336	41,385	41,404	41,469	41,522	41,403	41,374
Agricultural services	849	867	872	857	856	862	862	863	874	874	880	880	882	878	866
Hotels and other lodging places	1,870	1,798	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,801	1,795	1,788	1,782	1,791	1,792	1,807	1,811	1,794	1,779
Personal services	1,269	1,286	1,289	1,286	1,279	1,285	1,282	1,285	1,287	1,288	1,283	1,292	1,281	1,275	1,272
Business services	9,572	9,305	9,237	9,312	9,330	9,332	9,325	9,395	9,330	9,324	9,309	9,311	9,292	9,267	9,240
Services to buildings	1,016	1,031	121	1,027	1,023	1,023	1,034	1,041	1,042	1,041	1,045	1,044	1,044	1,038	1,041
Personnel supply services	3,446	3,169	3,107	3,175	3,198	3,205	3,196	3,257	3,188	3,178	3,152	3,175	3,173	3,163	3,131
Help supply services	3,084	2,852	2,795	2,857	2,888	2,902	2,875	2,925	2,869	2,865	2,838	2,866	2,871	2,875	2,821
Computer and data processing services	2,225	2,195	2,198	2,190	2,190	2,191	2,193	2,191	2,190	2,196	2,195	2,187	2,183	2,181	2,169
Auto repair services and parking	1,257	1,263	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,262	1,263	1,268	1,274	1,263	1,268
Miscellaneous repair services	374	377	377	377	375	378	379	377	378	378	378	376	378	374	372
Motion pictures	583	583	572	574	578	581	584	588	595	591	590	583	581	582	580
Amusement and recreation services	1,721	1,642	1,635	1,611	1,621	1,631	1,649	1,662	1,638	1,640	1,630	1,653	1,659	1,637	1,627
Health services	10,381	10,673	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660	10,687	10,711	10,729	10,755	10,777	10,787	10,805	10,801	10,820
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,002	2,064	2,046	2,044	2,050	2,061	2,067	2,075	2,079	2,085	2,088	2,092	2,089	2,094	2,094
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,847	1,889	1,879	1,883	1,886	1,887	1,888	1,893	1,896	1,899	1,905	1,904	1,905	1,902	1,903
Hospitals	4,096	4,225	4,193	4,199	4,207	4,221	4,233	4,244	4,247	4,256	4,267	4,269	4,278	4,283	4,291
Home health care services	636	647	643	643	644	643	646	646	651	655	656	657	658	659	662
Legal services	1,037	1,966	1,056	1,059	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,072	1,077	1,079	1,081	1,087	1,091	1,093
Educational services	2,433	2,526	2,489	2,501	2,518	2,511	2,529	2,538	2,550	2,560	2,574	2,582	2,611	2,580	2,588
Social services	3,057	3,177	3,162	3,167	3,164	3,165	3,181	3,203	3,199	3,201	3,208	3,209	3,222	3,217	3,224
Child day care services	716	726	723	925	722	726	726	736	731	730	728	725	730	729	729
Residential care	864	904	902	903	901	904	904	906	906	909	912	915	912	915	919
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	110	108	109	109	108	109	109	108	108	107	107	106	107	107	105
Membership organizations	2,468	2,477	2,470	2,477	2,480	2,484	2,476	2,472	2,478	2,480	2,478	2,476	2,475	2,473	2,476
Engineering and management services	3,593	3,645	3,631	3,636	3,649	3,636	3,634	3,634	3,659	3,666	3,667	3,669	3,668	3,675	3,676
Engineering and architectural services	1,053	1,036	1,044	1,041	1,042	1,034	1,032	1,030	1,029	1,027	1,028	1,028	1,022	1,021	1,017
Management and public relations	1,166	1,210	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,204	1,214	1,211	1,224	1,226	1,228	1,232	1,235	1,234	1,237
Government	20,933	21,260	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,349	21,364	21,359	21,367	21,384	21,348
Federal	2,616	2,620	2,608	2,611	2,600	2,601	2,607	2,611	2,621	2,649	2,661	2,664	2,665	2,661	2,654
Federal, except Postal Service	1,767	1,803	1,782	1,784	1,777	1,783	1,790	1,792	1,810	1,840	1,853	1,856	1,855	1,858	1,853
State	4,885	4,947	4,940	4,942	4,945	4,935	4,950	4,948	4,958	4,955	4,961	4,953	4,930	4,959	4,955
Education	2,096	2,147	2,133	2,135	2,141	2,135	2,155	2,145	2,163	2,160	2,165	2,166	2,144	2,174	2,174
Other State government	2,789	2,800	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,800	2,795	2,803	2,795	2,795	2,786	2,787	2,786	2,785	2,781
Local	13,432	13,694	13,617	13,645	13,661	13,675	13,671	13,730	13,714	13,745	13,742	13,742	13,772	13,764	13,739
Education	7,646	7,799	7,767	7,754	7,770	7,755	7,788	7,837	7,808	7,829	7,820	7,813	7,842	7,838	7,819
Other local government	5,786	5,895	5,878	5,879	5,891	5,920	5,883	5,893	5,906	5,916	5,922	5,929	5,930	5,926	5,920

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	34.2	24.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	39.9	40.3
MINING	43.5	42.9	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.1	42.8	42.8	43.1
MANUFACTURING	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.8
Overtime hours	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Durable goods	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.1
Overtime hours	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Lumber and wood products	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.6	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.9
Furniture and fixtures	39.0	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.6	39.5	40.7	40.3	39.9	39.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.4	42.9	43.1	43.5	43.2	43.9
Primary metal industries	43.6	44.3	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.7	44.3	44.7	44.3	44.8	45.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.6	45.6	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.2	45.4	46.5	44.8	45.1	45.6
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.3	41.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.5	38.9	38.7
Transportation equipment	41.9	42.6	42.4	42.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.2	42.6	42.6	42.2	42.5	43.1	42.2	41.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.7	44.2	43.9	44.4	44.2	44.1	42.9	43.8	44.3	44.4	44.0	44.4	45.2	43.5	42.7
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.9	38.5	38.8	38.9	38.1	38.6
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.3
Overtime hours	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0
Food and kindred products	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.7	41.2
Textile mill products	39.9	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.2	41.9	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.3
Apparel and other textile products	37.3	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.8	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	35.5	36.4
Paper and allied products	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.2	41.8
Printing and publishing	38.1	37.5	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	42.2	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.8	42.4	42.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	40.7	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5
Leather and leather products	36.3	36.8	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9
SERVICE-PRODUCING	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4
RETAIL TRADE	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.1	29.3

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)	$14.32	$14.77	$14.64	$14.66	$14.69	$14.74	$14.76	$14.83	$14.85	$14.90	$14.93	$14.98	$14.99	$15.08	$15.09
Goods-producing	15.92	16.41	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.54	16.54	16.61	16.64	16.66	16.71
Mining	17.56	17.76	17.72	17.63	17.87	17.70	17.78	17.87	17.82	17.83	17.89	17.78	17.91	18.10	18.17
Construction	18.34	18.87	18.74	18.83	18.77	18.81	18.87	18.90	18.98	19.00	19.00	19.14	19.04	19.17	19.16
Manufacturing	14.83	15.30	15.19	15.19	15.27	15.31	15.28	15.34	15.35	15.44	15.44	15.48	15.53	15.56	15.59
Excluding overtime	14.15	14.57	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56	14.57	14.59	14.62	14.70	14.71	14.72	14.79	14.83	14.85
Service-producing	13.85	14.30	14.18	14.19	14.23	14.27	14.31	14.37	14.40	14.44	14.50	14.53	14.53	14.65	14.65
Transportation and public utilities	16.79	17.29	17.21	17.21	17.26	17.31	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.38	17.51	17.45	17.44	17.59	17.61
Wholesale trade	15.86	16.21	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.15	16.14	16.28	16.29	16.31	16.32	16.37	16.36	16.51	16.47
Retail trade	9.77	10.04	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.06	10.05	10.09	10.10	10.12	10.14	10.18	10.15	10.21	10.25
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.80	16.35	16.14	16.18	16.17	16.27	16.38	16.43	16.53	16.57	16.71	16.73	16.77	16.81	16.85
Services	14.67	15.24	15.08	15.13	15.16	15.19	15.26	15.30	15.34	15.40	15.46	15.49	15.51	15.65	15.65
PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982) dollars)	8.00	8.24	8.12	8.09	8.11	8.13	8.12	8.14	8.13	8.15	8.15	8.18	8.16	8.15	8.11

[P] = preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	$14.32	$14.77	$14.67	$14.69	$14.67	$14.68	$14.65	$14.70	$14.92	$14.92	$14.97	$15.04	$15.07	$15.16	$15.15
MINING	17.56	17.76	17.73	17.70	17.74	17.65	17.76	17.71	17.80	17.81	17.81	17.85	18.04	18.14	18.20
CONSTRUCTION	18.34	18.87	18.66	18.70	18.67	18.74	18.90	18.97	19.10	19.14	19.06	19.23	19.03	19.05	19.09
MANUFACTURING	14.83	15.30	15.16	15.20	15.23	15.28	15.26	15.32	14.40	15.42	15.48	15.58	15.55	15.54	15.56
Durable goods	15.28	15.78	15.63	15.66	15.68	15.74	15.66	15.81	15.89	15.95	16.01	16.09	16.06	16.03	16.04
Lumber and wood products	12.26	12.50	12.35	12.33	12.43	12.53	12.58	12.57	12.63	12.60	12.57	12.66	12.61	12.68	12.66
Furniture and fixtures	12.24	12.66	12.57	12.54	12.59	12.62	12.55	12.71	12.74	12.68	12.78	12.83	12.78	12.79	12.76
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.00	15.49	15.12	15.35	15.43	15.48	15.62	15.52	15.69	15.79	15.69	15.75	15.76	15.66	15.77
Primary metal industries	16.92	17.73	17.20	17.25	17.36	17.46	17.60	17.49	17.54	17.60	17.64	17.64	17.67	17.63	17.57
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.41	20.88	20.66	20.69	20.81	20.92	21.07	20.90	20.96	21.02	21.05	21.09	21.26	21.26	21.20
Fabricated metal products	14.25	14.71	14.60	14.66	14.64	14.71	14.61	14.69	14.80	14.84	14.90	14.98	14.97	14.97	15.02
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.89	16.44	16.31	16.30	16.35	16.36	16.47	16.55	16.58	16.53	16.55	16.66	16.66	16.65	16.68
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.51	15.00	14.93	14.87	14.91	15.04	15.05	15.06	15.05	15.06	15.08	15.19	15.11	15.22	15.23
Transportation equipment	19.06	19.89	19.65	19.68	19.65	19.75	19.37	19.86	20.04	20.31	20.53	20.55	20.37	20.23	20.24
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.40	20.50	20.09	20.22	20.17	20.36	19.76	20.56	20.71	21.12	21.42	21.40	21.11	20.87	20.90
Instruments and related products	14.81	15.25	15.12	15.11	15.11	15.14	15.24	15.28	15.40	15.44	15.44	15.53	15.51	15.55	15.57
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.16	12.40	12.39	12.36	12.37	12.28	12.30	12.39	12.44	12.42	12.45	12.54	12.52	12.49	12.56
Nondurable goods	14.16	14.61	14.46	14.53	14.55	14.60	14.69	14.60	14.69	14.66	14.71	14.84	14.82	14.84	14.87
Food and kindred products	12.89	13.23	13.10	13.18	13.25	13.29	13.34	13.24	13.26	13.21	13.26	13.40	13.32	13.25	13.31
Tobacco products	21.50	21.65	22.47	22.80	23.09	23.26	23.34	20.83	20.61	20.35	20.37	20.70	21.09	21.76	22.58
Textile mill products	11.35	11.74	11.65	11.65	11.73	11.69	11.74	11.75	11.80	11.74	11.81	11.84	11.91	11.85	11.83
Apparel and other textile products	9.43	9.91	9.82	9.93	9.93	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.94	9.97	9.98	10.11	10.06	9.94	10.00
Paper and allied products	16.87	17.49	17.25	17.33	17.51	17.53	17.73	17.55	17.66	17.58	17.63	17.83	17.74	17.76	17.75
Printing and publishing	14.82	15.18	15.12	15.11	15.05	15.11	15.15	15.18	15.32	15.30	15.34	15.45	15.37	15.46	15.52
Chemicals and allied products	18.61	19.18	18.93	19.01	18.96	19.14	19.32	19.28	19.45	19.32	19.41	19.44	19.45	19.49	19.50
Petroleum and coal products	22.08	22.33	22.39	22.39	22.02	22.15	22.22	22.11	22.46	22.48	22.57	22.75	22.58	22.95	22.89
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	13.39	13.73	13.61	13.68	13.69	13.66	13.76	13.71	13.74	13.77	13.79	13.97	14.00	14.02	14.05
Leather and leather products	10.31	10.30	10.40	10.39	10.43	10.27	10.37	10.27	10.04	10.08	10.25	10.51	10.41	10.37	10.27
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.79	17.29	17.19	17.26	17.18	17.24	17.28	17.26	17.40	17.38	17.52	17.48	17.50	17.64	17.59
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.86	11.62	11.57	11.58	11.54	11.57	11.52	11.58	11.75	11.71	11.72	11.76	11.84	11.90	11.87
RETAIL TRADE	9.77	10.04	9.98	10.00	9.98	10.00	9.98	10.01	10.15	10.14	10.15	10.18	10.23	10.25	10.24
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	15,80	16.35	16.17	16.23	16.18	16.27	16.25	16.31	16.57	16.53	16.68	16.82	16.78	16.98	17.01
SERVICES	14.67	15.24	15.16	15.16	15.12	15.08	15.02	15.05	15.36	15.40	15.62	15.68	15.65	15.81	15.78

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Current dollars	$489.74	$503.66	$497.31	$497.99	$500.25	$509.40	$501.03	$505.68	$514.74	$508.77	$508.98	$517.38	$507.86	$515.44	$518.13
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	500.69	501.37	502.40	505.58	501.84	505.70	507.87	509.58	510.95	510.82	514.16	514.23	517.59
Constant (1982) dollars	273.45	283.37	275.82	274.53	275.77	280.66	275.75	277.54	281.74	278.02	277.98	283.19	276.91	278.77	278.41
MINING	763.86	761.90	757.07	750.48.	766.37	767.78	763.68	768.61	768.96	765.83	764.05	755.06	757.68	763.69	775.32
CONSTRUCTION	720.76	732.16	716.54	723.69	728.13	740.23	740.88	749.32	754.45	746.46	724.28	726.89	723.14	697.23	733.06
MANUFACTURING															
Current dollars	603.58	625.77	620.04	620.16	622.91	631.06	614.98	629.65	636.02	630.68	633.15	646.57	631.33	627.82	633.29
Constant (1982) dollars	337.01	–	343.89	341.87	343.39	347.69	338.46	345.58	348.12	344.63	345.78	353.90	344.24	339.55	340.30
Durable goods	626.48	651.71	645.52	646.76	649.15	656.36	634.23	654.53	662.61	658.74	659.61	674.17	658.46	655.63	657.64
Lumber and wood products	497.76	512.50	503.88	504.30	510.87	520.00	517.04	519.14	526.67	520.38	511.60	520.33	505.66	509.74	514.00
Furniture and fixtures	477.36	508.63	509.09	506 31/50	504.86	508.59	449.49	516.03	519.79	502.13	504.81	529.88	508.64	506.48	506.57
Stone, clay, and glass products	654.00	673.82	645.62	667.73	675.83	687.31	682.59	684.43	699.77	693.18	676.24	672.53	663.50	657.72	678.11
Primary metal industries	737.71	772.15	758.52	762.45	767.31	782.21	769.12	774.81	780.53	784.96	788.51	800.86	782.78	782.77	788.89
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	910.29	952.13	933.83	937.26	951.02	972.78	965.01	957.22	972.54	964.82	964.09	976.47	950.32	962.48	950.32
Fabricated metal products	589.95	613.41	607.36	606.92	611.95	619.29	599.01	614.04	620.12	620.31	621.33	632.16	618.26	613.77	615.82
Industrial machinery and equipment	645.13	667.46	663.82	660.15	665.45	669.12	658.80	671.93	676.46	667.41	670.68	688.06	681.39	685.98	687.22
Electronic and other electrical equipment	571.69	585.00	588.24	581.42	582.98	592.58	571.90	584.33	589.96	579.81	591.14	606.08	581.74	589.01	589.40
Transportation equipment	798.61	847.31	835.13	844.27	842.99	847.28	780.61	848.02	863.72	869.27	872.95	891.87	869.80	845.61	841.98
Motor vehicles and equipment	828.38	906.10	883.96	907.88	905.63	910.09	810.16	914.92	931.95	939.84	947.21	969.42	937.28	899.50	894.52
Instruments and related products	605.73	620.68	616.90	607.42	607.42	620.74	609.60	620.37	628.32	628.41	631.50	646.05	628.16	629.78	635.26
Miscellaneous manufacturing	460.86	479.88	483.21	479.57	479.96	485.06	468.63	479.49	480.18	483.14	480.57	491.57	478.26	473.37	488.58
Nondurable goods	570.65	588.78	581.29	582.65	586.37	592.76	587.60	592.76	597.88	590.80	595.76	606.96	591.32	590.63	596.29
Food and kindred products	529.78	545.08	533.17	533.79	543.25	550.21	546.94	553.43	554.27	546.89	551.62	561.46	538.13	528.68	539.06
Tobacco products	851.40	883.32	912.28	932.52	962.85	983.90	982.61	839.45	828.52	826.21	808.69	830.07	845.71	870.40	903.20
Textile mill products	452.87	483.69	483.48	485.81	486.80	489.81	480.17	494.68	489.70	477.82	484.21	492.54	481.16	478.74	477.93
Apparel and other textile products	351.74	365.68	368.25	369.40	369.40	373.13	362.71	366.16	364.80	362.91	366.27	375.08	364.17	361.82	365.00
Paper and allied products	701.79	727.58	713.43	717.46	728.42	727.50	728.70	730.08	743.49	729.57	740.46	757.78	741.53	738.82	736.63
Printing and publishing	564.64	569.25	568.51	560.58	559.86	563.60	562.07	573.80	582.16	575.28	578.32	591.74	577.91	585.93	591.31
Chemicals and allied products	787.20	809.40	793.17	794.62	800.11	815.36	809.51	819.40	830.52	815.30	821.04	828.14	813.01	822.48	822.90
Petroleum and coal products	945.02	924.46	920.23	900.23	887.41	917.01	928.80	904.30	968.03	946.41	941.17	941.85	950.62	977.67	986.56
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	544.97	562.93	559.37	564.98	564.03	569.62	554.53	563.48	564.71	563.19	562.63	579.76	565.60	563.60	569.03
Leather and leather products	374.25	379.04	386.88	388.59	382.78	384.10	373.32	369.72	358.43	367.92	382.33	389.92	381.01	381.62	377.94
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	641.38	662.21	651.50	654.15	657.99	668.91	663.55	667.96	676.86	665.65	672.77	678.22	661.50	672.08	673.70
WHOLESALE TRADE	605.85	622.46	614.55	615.40	615.86	630.63	616.63	623.32	636.40	624.77	628.71	641.07	623.20	636.79	634.87
RETAIL TRADE	282.35	291.16	286.43	287.00	289.42	297.00	295.41	295.30	295.37	293.05	292.32	300.31	290.53	296.23	297.98
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	570.38	590.24	580.50	581.03	577.63	597.11	581.75	588.79	608.12	591.77	600.48	617.29	604.08	628.26	629.37
SERVICES	479.71	496.82	492.70	491.18	489.89	497.64	489.65	493.64	505.34	502.04	505.95	514.30	505.50	518.57	517.58

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 347 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3	43.2	44.5	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	50.9	49.4	48.6	48.8	49.3	48.3	45.8	45.5
2003	49.4	38.5	48.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	59.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	46.5	48.0	50.1	47.1	45.1	47.3	45.1	42.7	45.5
2003	39.6	39.9	39.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.8	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.6	43.4	44.4	46.5	46.0	46.5	43.1	40.8	43.1	37.6	36.9
2003	38.9	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.6	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.3	34.4
2002	35.2	36.0	37.3	38.3	40.5	39.9	40.1	37.2	38.5	38.3	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6	42.3	41.5
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	47.1	40.4	48.9	41.9	40.1	40.4	40.1	37.1
2003	47.1	35.7	41.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.2
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	38.6	40.1	41.2	38.6	34.6	32.4	32.0	29.8	32.4
2003	27.9	33.5	25.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.1
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	42.3	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
2000	47.8	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	37.9	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	19.9	26.8	29.8	38.2	36.4	34.2	31.6	26.8	24.6	26.8	23.5	22.4
2003	23.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	14.0	14.0
2002	18.0	18.0	20.2	20.2	24.6	22.1	25.0	22.1	21.3	16.9	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with inceasing and decreasing employment.

Data for the 2 most recent months shown in each span are preliminary. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available.

18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by Supersector, first quarter 2001

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,665,968	4,526,062	1,304,741	858,606	598,438	208,084	121,189	31,149	11,678	6,021
Employment, March	108,932,804	6,886,752	8,633,337	11,588,220	18,104,061	14,323,060	18,158,276	10,611,556	7,917,065	12,710,477
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	127,969	74,644	23,304	15,169	9,501	2,935	1,700	499	167	50
Employment, March	1,566,104	110,942	154,199	203,845	285,486	200,360	254,358	172,011	109,973	74,930
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	765,649	494,254	127,017	75,983	47,230	13,591	6,040	1,176	293	65
Employment, March	6,481,334	714,992	832,978	1,020,982	1,410,131	925,178	890,282	390,630	197,146	99,015
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	398,837	148,682	67,510	60,267	58,942	28,633	22,490	7,636	3,198	1,479
Employment, March	16,806,452	255,376	453,750	830,685	1,836,858	2,009,224	3,456,620	2,622,512	2,166,352	3,175,075
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,840,104	969,760	376,578	244,890	153,450	53,110	32,898	6,970	1,813	635
Employment, March	25,518,430	1,629,626	2,507,906	3,278,074	4,630,611	3,670,363	4,888,033	2,343,794	1,191,894	1,378,129
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	150,855	84,672	20,636	17,119	14,772	6,698	4,475	1,476	674	333
Employment, March	3,692,948	113,812	137,426	234,492	457,236	465,567	685,746	507,063	462,533	629,073
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	716,808	458,390	128,266	71,615	37,529	11,731	6,084	1,808	897	488
Employment, March	7,623,126	750,421	843,311	952,198	1,121,825	801,994	917,250	621,240	609,199	1,005,688
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,238,267	825,617	173,773	107,694	73,807	29,139	19,405	5,654	2,177	1,001
Employment, March	16,441,289	1,170,098	1,140,772	1,451,932	2,245,729	2,022,745	2,951,873	1,933,668	1,480,878	2,043,594
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	679,762	321,428	155,333	96,121	61,097	22,789	15,989	3,721	1,690	1,594
Employment, March	14,712,829	603,470	1,027,913	1,291,605	1,836,799	1,589,809	2,383,443	1,274,120	1,178,727	3,526,943
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	627,875	249,542	104,548	110,374	117,264	33,939	9,463	1,725	667	353
Employment, March	11,590,048	390,258	705,222	1,542,760	3,560,715	2,263,935	1,344,217	586,269	453,703	742,969
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	954,627	750,261	115,619	55,756	24,254	5,498	2,630	484	102	23
Employment, March	4,187,740	977,871	752,689	734,980	703,687	372,499	384,044	160,249	66,660	35,061

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2001.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

19. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1992	6,532,608	107,413,728	$2,781,676,477	$25,897	$498
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	2,884,472,282	26,361	507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
	UI covered				
1992	6,485,473	104,288,324	$2,672,081,827	$25,622	$493
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	2,771,023,411	26,055	501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
	Private industry covered				
1992	6,308,719	89,349,803	$2,282,598,431	$25,547	$491
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	2,365,301,493	25,934	499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
	State government covered				
1992	58,801	4,044,914	$112,405,340	$27,789	$534
1993	59,185	4,088,075	117,095,062	28,643	551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
	Local government covered				
1992	117,923	10,892,697	$277,045,557	$25,434	$489
1993	118,626	11,059,500	288,594,697	26,095	502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
1992	47,136	3,125,404	$109,594,650	$35,066	$674
1993	47,714	3,071,140	113,448,871	36,940	710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

20. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State

State	Average establishments		Average annual employment		Total annual wages (in thousands)		Average weekly wage	
	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change
Total United States	7,984,529	154,540	129,635,800	-185,779	$4,695,225,123	$109,884,920	$697	$18
Alabama	112,356	30	1,854,462	-23,500	55,822,097	1,284,088	579	21
Alaska	19,287	467	283,033	7,479	10,237,292	553,237	696	20
Arizona	118,706	3,546	2,243,652	22,942	74,963,072	2,546,248	643	16
Arkansas	72,814	587	1,127,151	-3,731	30,725,592	963,862	524	18
California	1,065,699	74,645	14,981,757	138,284	619,146,651	7,497,476	795	3
Colorado	153,824	5,347	2,201,379	14,728	83,547,602	2,274,669	730	15
Connecticut	108,201	414	1,665,607	-9,121	78,272,099	2,095,243	904	29
Delaware	25,253	505	406,736	482	15,629,636	787,067	739	36
District of Columbia	28,414	9	635,749	-1,535	35,543,559	1,790,086	1,075	56
Florida	454,077	9,367	7,153,589	92,606	225,713,701	9,933,356	607	19
Georgia	230,232	5,219	3,871,763	-10,941	136,039,438	3,195,926	676	18
Hawaii	35,439	1,412	557,146	3,961	17,412,210	469,266	601	12
Idaho	46,480	1,084	571,314	8,137	15,864,510	263,832	534	1
Illinois	319,588	-2,723	5,886,248	-54,259	230,054,835	4,050,811	752	20
Indiana	151,376	-1,328	2,871,236	-63,392	91,246,189	183,520	611	14
Iowa	91,006	-5,825	1,429,543	-13,432	41,223,534	919,492	555	18
Kansas	80,521	52	1,319,667	5,984	39,792,114	1,221,387	580	15
Kentucky	108,025	302	1,736,575	-26,160	52,133,417	1,367,028	577	23
Louisiana	115,807	-2,386	1,869,966	827	54,473,146	2,345,871	560	24
Maine	46,206	1,344	593,166	2,472	17,092,043	750,886	554	22
Maryland	147,158	622	2,421,899	16,392	92,644,873	5,096,016	736	36
Massachusetts	191,824	6,848	3,276,224	21,104	147,348,234	3,574,494	865	16
Michigan	259,556	5,809	4,476,659	-107,880	167,385,129	-2,295,158	719	7
Minnesota	156,031	487	2,609,669	1,325	95,479,188	3,107,396	704	23
Mississippi	63,207	-748	1,111,255	-25,520	28,806,869	151,385	499	14
Missouri	163,121	138	2,652,876	-23,960	86,009,694	2,000,438	623	19
Montana	40,477	2,136	383,905	4,862	9,672,371	472,112	485	18
Nebraska	52,653	836	883,920	1,516	25,083,293	646,745	546	13
Nevada	49,635	1,770	1,043,748	25,919	34,569,506	1,717,063	637	16
New Hampshire	46,070	171	610,192	3,685	21,650,267	582,754	682	14
New Jersey	256,536	-13,793	3,876,194	-1,221	171,793,642	2,443,618	852	12
New Mexico	48,439	522	729,422	12,293	20,935,825	1,216,191	552	23
New York	538,898	9,822	8,423,312	-47,446	393,598,666	9,383,346	899	27
North Carolina	224,426	2,208	3,805,498	-57,272	121,866,007	1,858,872	616	19
North Dakota	23,326	38	311,632	2,412	8,011,085	378,510	494	19
Ohio	285,567	4,705	5,434,769	-77,865	180,885,154	1,681,299	640	15
Oklahoma	90,603	1,574	1,463,622	11,771	41,004,250	1,821,743	539	20
Oregon	111,073	2,150	1,596,753	-11,175	53,018,365	317,098	639	9
Pennsylvania	331,405	16,187	5,552,366	-5,535	194,211,696	5,158,632	673	19
Rhode Island	33,636	311	468,952	1,351	15,758,369	507,610	646	19
South Carolina	114,979	5,613	1,786,899	-33,210	52,275,679	986,967	563	21
South Dakota	27,365	221	364,715	598	9,337,014	306,302	492	15
Tennessee	125,165	140	2,625,746	-41,005	82,762,402	1,275,641	606	18
Texas	494,088	4,509	9,350,770	62,437	337,047,962	12,484,223	693	21
Utah	68,607	2,470	1,050,674	6,551	31,600,715	1,082,204	578	16
Vermont	24,156	287	298,020	1,558	9,011,468	439,492	581	25
Virginia	195,639	3,048	3,436,172	8,411	126,222,350	5,662,779	706	30
Washington	221,450	1,775	2,689,507	-14,921	100,746,663	413,740	720	7
West Virginia	46,620	-186	685,754	-845	19,187,832	726,836	538	21
Wisconsin	148,227	2,374	2,717,660	-18,388	85,713,725	1,733,629	607	17
Wyoming	21,288	429	237,278	6,446	6,654,092	459,596	539	23
Puerto Rico	51,733	-633	1,007,919	-18,234	19,884,381	578,173	379	17
Virgin Islands	3,236	-17	44,330	1,981	1,294,885	120,936	562	29

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

21. Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
United States[4]	129,635,800	-.1	–	36,219	2.5
Jefferson, AL	380,680	-1.0	197	35,453	4.2
Madison, AL	156,169	1.3	54	37,089	3.5
Mobile, AL	167,000	-1.5	212	29,502	3.1
Montgomery, AL	129,878	-.9	192	29,979	3.8
Anchorage, AK	133,842	3.1	16	37,998	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	1,561,773	1.2	61	35,689	1.6
Pima, AZ	326,917	-.6	170	30,690	5.1
Pulaski, AR	240,754	-.7	175	32,261	4.7
Alameda, CA	697,181	-.1	135	46,489	3.1
Contra Costa, CA	337,444	.7	80	44,744	5.7
Fresno, CA	322,084	-.1	136	27,878	6.5
Kern, CA	242,232	1.5	49	30,106	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	4,103,370	.6	87	40,891	3.1
Marin, CA	111,939	1.3	55	43,547	2.2
Monterey, CA	166,186	.8	75	31,735	5.9
Orange, CA	1,411,944	1.6	46	40,252	2.6
Placer, CA	116,185	6.1	1	34,773	4.1
Riverside, CA	491,535	4.2	8	29,971	2.8
Sacramento, CA	588,426	3.0	18	39,173	3.8
San Bernardino, CA	545,113	2.8	21	30,995	3.6
San Diego, CA	1,218,982	2.0	37	38,418	2.3
San Francisco, CA	586,085	-3.3	246	61,068	6.1
San Joaquin, CA	204,504	1.9	39	30,818	5.3
San Mateo, CA	369,868	.1	120	62,288	-7.2
Santa Barbara, CA	177,234	.8	76	33,626	3.2
Santa Clara, CA	1,002,637	-2.3	233	65,931	-13.5
Santa Cruz, CA	102,669	.9	64	35,022	-2.2
Solano, CA	121,402	3.0	19	33,496	5.7
Sonoma, CA	194,922	2.1	32	36,145	1.1
Stanislaus, CA	164,473	2.2	30	29,591	4.9
Tulare, CA	132,878	.0	130	24,732	4.2
Ventura, CA	293,208	1.5	50	37,783	1.9
Adams, CO	146,043	.6	88	34,753	4.0
Arapahoe, CO	285,963	-.2	144	44,999	-2.7
Boulder, CO	184,755	3.2	13	44,310	-2.8
Denver, CO	461,996	-.6	171	46,134	4.0
El Paso, CO	240,100	.9	65	34,391	4.1
Jefferson, CO	210,375	.1	121	37,819	4.5
Larimer, CO	121,880	2.3	29	33,248	2.6
Fairfield, CT	421,211	-1.0	198	63,163	3.3
Hartford, CT	497,280	-.5	163	45,050	3.2
New Haven, CT	363,265	-1.1	201	39,483	2.9
New London, CT	124,684	1.6	47	38,505	4.8
New Castle, DE	282,318	.2	112	42,849	5.8
Washington, DC	635,734	-.2	145	55,909	5.6
Alachua, FL	119,148	.7	81	26,917	2.9
Brevard, FL	184,725	1.7	43	32,798	2.2
Broward, FL	663,954	2.1	33	33,966	2.2
Collier, FL	110,230	5.9	2	30,839	2.9
Duval, FL	436,663	1.8	41	33,721	2.9
Escambia, FL	121,285	.8	77	28,610	7.1
Hillsborough, FL	595,768	1.8	42	32,874	3.7
Lee, FL	171,902	4.5	5	29,432	4.6
Leon, FL	142,981	.9	66	30,287	3.5
Manatee, FL	118,788	5.2	4	26,629	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	993,834	1.6	48	34,524	3.6
Orange, FL	602,668	.2	113	32,218	3.5
Palm Beach, FL	499,688	3.9	9	35,957	2.1
Pinellas, FL	448,788	3.3	12	31,742	1.5
Polk, FL	184,471	.1	122	28,890	3.6
Sarasota, FL	147,206	4.5	6	29,030	1.9
Seminole, FL	145,147	2.2	31	31,951	3.6
Volusia, FL	142,478	-.2	146	26,064	3.9
Chatham, GA	122,608	-.2	147	30,549	3.0
Clayton, GA	114,982	-.3	151	38,301	4.2
Cobb, GA	301,520	-.1	137	40,174	3.6
Dekalb, GA	305,903	-.7	176	39,648	2.7
Fulton, GA	754,870	.1	123	47,761	1.5
Gwinnett, GA	289,538	2.9	20	39,405	.9
Richmond, GA	104,694	-.9	193	29,431	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Honolulu, HI	409,669	.4	99	32,531	2.1
Ada, ID	182,309	2.7	23	33,081	-4.0
Cook, IL	2,630,768	-1.5	213	44,108	2.8
Du Page, IL	580,938	-.2	148	43,470	2.1
Kane, IL	194,374	-.1	138	33,362	3.7
Lake, IL	316,150	-.3	152	43,970	3.2
Peoria, IL	102,764	-1.8	223	33,288	6.1
Sangamon, IL	145,195	.2	114	36,259	4.3
Will, IL	145,570	.1	124	34,280	6.1
Winnebago, IL	139,815	-2.9	241	31,951	1.4
Allen, IN	183,329	-2.3	234	32,830	1.7
Elkhart, IN	113,524	-6.8	249	30,797	1.5
Lake, IN	194,624	-1.9	226	32,017	1.4
Marion, IN	591,406	-1.3	210	37,885	3.8
St. Joseph, IN	124,967	-3.1	244	30,769	3.7
Vanderburgh, IN	109,418	.1	125	30,494	3.1
Linn, IA	119,914	-1.7	219	34,649	1.6
Polk, IA	263,469	-.2	149	34,944	3.8
Johnson, KS	292,984	2.4	27	37,204	-.1
Sedgwick, KS	249,863	.1	126	33,937	3.8
Shawnee, KS	100,462	.3	105	30,513	3.9
Fayette, KY	167,714	-2.4	237	32,237	5.0
Jefferson, KY	431,347	-1.7	220	34,688	4.1
Caddo, LA	120,877	1.3	56	29,354	2.0
East Baton Rouge, LA	243,392	-1.1	202	30,397	3.9
Jefferson, LA	213,911	-.4	160	29,326	4.6
Lafayette, LA	119,294	4.5	7	32,364	8.2
Orleans, LA	263,427	.1	127	32,880	3.7
Cumberland, ME	168,147	1.3	57	32,327	5.1
Anne Arundel, MD	200,174	2.8	22	37,190	4.9
Baltimore, MD	360,128	.2	115	36,240	6.2
Howard, MD	132,935	1.3	58	40,191	6.1
Montgomery, MD	449,881	.9	67	45,893	5.0
Prince Georges, MD	304,022	.5	94	38,986	5.2
Baltimore City, MD	381,155	.4	100	40,508	5.0
Bristol, MA	218,818	-1.1	203	32,012	4.1
Essex, MA	306,111	.2	116	39,242	.5
Hampden, MA	204,824	.9	68	33,357	3.6
Middlesex, MA	850,295	1.4	52	51,734	.0
Norfolk, MA	327,067	.7	82	44,173	2.2
Plymouth, MA	166,471	.8	78	34,929	3.4
Suffolk, MA	602,983	.1	128	58,906	4.0
Worcester, MA	321,044	.3	106	37,299	-.9
Genesee, MI	160,442	-3.0	242	35,995	-.9
Ingham, MI	174,290	-.3	153	35,753	2.3
Kalamazoo, MI	116,728	-1.7	221	33,908	3.8
Kent, MI	339,510	-1.8	224	34,570	1.7
Macomb, MI	326,600	-3.2	245	40,481	-1.0
Oakland, MI	755,451	-1.4	211	45,038	1.2
Ottawa, MI	115,880	-2.5	239	32,246	.9
Washtenaw, MI	195,562	.2	117	40,249	.2
Wayne, MI	848,463	-2.4	238	42,968	1.2
Anoka, MN	109,521	-.3	154	34,585	1.9
Dakota, MN	155,662	1.3	59	35,683	3.8
Hennepin, MN	863,674	-.8	186	45,495	3.8
Ramsey, MN	333,380	.0	131	40,400	3.4
Hinds, MS	134,285	-.9	194	31,138	1.8
Greene, MO	140,739	-.9	195	28,065	4.1
Jackson, MO	384,942	-2.3	235	37,405	3.7
St. Louis, MO	641,151	-.8	187	38,929	2.1
St. Louis City, MO	245,192	-2.2	231	40,834	5.8
Douglas, NE	325,629	-.7	177	32,866	1.6
Lancaster, NE	148,200	.9	69	29,352	2.9
Clark, NV	720,184	3.2	14	32,648	1.6
Washoe, NV	193,571	2.4	28	34,231	4.5
Hillsborough, NH	192,712	.0	132	39,320	.3
Rockingham, NH	130,917	.7	83	36,642	2.3
Atlantic, NJ	141,240	.9	70	32,555	4.8
Bergen, NJ	453,626	1.5	51	46,828	1.1
Burlington, NJ	187,398	3.6	11	38,776	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Camden, NJ	199,869	.5	95	36,530	4.0
Essex, NJ	361,569	-.5	164	46,526	4.2
Hudson, NJ	237,253	.0	133	47,638	.4
Mercer, NJ	215,524	2.6	25	46,831	4.9
Middlesex, NJ	399,332	1.3	60	47,726	2.7
Monmouth, NJ	240,757	3.2	15	40,399	1.8
Morris, NJ	277,653	.4	101	53,829	-11.0
Ocean, NJ	133,657	3.7	10	31,034	1.9
Passaic, NJ	175,108	-1.1	204	39,192	3.8
Somerset, NJ	176,713	1.7	44	55,769	1.8
Union, NJ	236,609	-.1	139	46,204	2.0
Bernalillo, NM	309,166	.7	84	31,663	4.9
Albany, NY	229,957	-.5	165	37,848	5.7
Bronx, NY	214,227	.4	102	34,248	4.3
Dutchess, NY	112,912	2.5	26	38,748	7.4
Erie, NY	454,839	-1.1	205	32,103	1.9
Kings, NY	439,343	-.1	140	31,952	3.9
Monroe, NY	393,783	-.7	178	36,597	3.3
Nassau, NY	593,368	-.8	188	40,599	1.4
New York, NY	2,342,338	-1.5	214	74,883	3.2
Oneida, NY	108,686	-1.8	225	28,381	4.0
Onondaga, NY	249,754	-1.1	206	33,469	3.0
Orange, NY	120,903	.7	85	30,218	2.9
Queens, NY	478,661	-.7	179	36,963	5.7
Rockland, NY	107,348	.4	103	38,720	3.9
Suffolk, NY	581,938	.1	129	38,706	2.2
Westchester, NY	404,974	-.4	161	48,716	3.5
Buncombe, NC	105,378	-.3	155	28,701	3.8
Cumberland, NC	106,381	-2.8	240	26,981	3.3
Durham, NC	169,609	.3	107	48,076	-2.6
Forsyth, NC	180,155	-.7	180	34,693	2.0
Guilford, NC	274,077	-2.0	229	33,217	3.1
Mecklenburg, NC	514,036	.3	108	41,775	3.1
Wake, NC	385,777	.9	71	36,996	4.6
Butler, OH	126,863	-.5	166	32,325	2.6
Cuyahoga, OH	796,353	-1.6	217	37,533	2.8
Franklin, OH	702,628	.2	118	36,090	3.2
Hamilton, OH	559,852	-1.1	207	38,339	2.0
Lorain, OH	103,115	-3.5	247	32,194	.6
Lucas, OH	234,678	-1.7	222	33,088	2.6
Mahoning, OH	108,769	-3.7	248	26,860	3.5
Montgomery, OH	298,982	-1.5	215	34,783	.7
Stark, OH	173,888	-1.6	218	29,197	2.4
Summit, OH	261,098	-2.1	230	33,416	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	415,507	.4	104	30,161	3.2
Tulsa, OK	342,502	.6	89	32,771	5.2
Clackamas, OR	133,997	-.2	150	33,699	3.7
Lane, OR	137,574	-1.9	227	28,983	4.0
Marion, OR	126,999	-.6	172	28,785	2.4
Multnomah, OR	444,393	-1.1	208	37,668	2.4
Washington, OR	228,453	1.4	53	42,222	-5.0
Allegheny, PA	711,532	.3	109	38,086	3.7
Berks, PA	165,263	-.7	181	32,807	2.5
Bucks, PA	246,491	.6	90	35,239	3.5
Chester, PA	217,148	.6	91	44,216	1.0
Cumberland, PA	122,649	-.6	173	33,996	3.6
Dauphin, PA	173,292	.3	110	34,855	3.5
Delaware, PA	214,106	1.0	63	38,494	4.5
Erie, PA	128,893	-2.3	236	29,293	3.3
Lancaster, PA	218,415	-.3	156	31,493	2.2
Lehigh, PA	172,860	.2	119	35,564	.8
Luzerne, PA	141,944	-.8	189	28,924	3.8
Montgomery, PA	485,822	.5	96	44,366	1.3
Philadelphia, PA	658,827	-.7	182	40,813	2.8
Westmoreland, PA	134,128	-.4	162	28,827	3.0
York, PA	165,879	-1.0	199	31,936	3.3
Providence, RI	288,650	-.7	183	34,566	3.5
Charleston, SC	180,711	-1.0	200	29,013	4.8
Greenville, SC	226,362	-3.0	243	32,622	4.3
Richland, SC	205,841	-.5	167	30,591	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Spartanburg, SC	117,262	-2.2	232	31,856	4.1
Minnehaha, SD	106,717	1.1	62	29,205	3.5
Davidson, TN	434,006	-.1	141	35,509	1.9
Hamilton, TN	187,724	-.3	157	31,240	2.2
Knox, TN	203,470	.6	92	30,765	2.2
Shelby, TN	496,647	-.5	168	35,791	4.2
Bexar, TX	655,195	.9	72	31,032	3.7
Cameron, TX	111,374	2.1	34	22,142	2.7
Collin, TX	181,007	5.7	3	41,338	2.0
Dallas, TX	1,550,835	-.6	174	44,909	1.2
Denton, TX	122,552	.9	73	30,788	5.1
El Paso, TX	248,407	-1.2	209	25,847	3.1
Harris, TX	1,864,100	1.7	45	43,751	4.5
Hidalgo, TX	168,610	3.1	17	22,313	2.8
Jefferson, TX	118,764	-1.9	228	32,570	4.1
Lubbock, TX	118,042	2.1	35	26,577	1.1
Nueces, TX	143,470	.7	86	29,406	4.3
Tarrant, TX	709,162	.5	97	37,287	5.2
Travis, TX	534,861	-.7	184	41,698	.9
Salt Lake, UT	530,497	-.1	142	33,210	3.2
Utah, UT	143,423	.5	98	28,266	1.3
Arlington, VA	159,170	.3	111	55,390	4.8
Chesterfield, VA	107,721	-.1	143	32,957	3.4
Fairfax, VA	542,984	2.7	24	52,641	2.1
Henrico, VA	169,827	2.0	38	37,869	4.8
Norfolk, VA	146,414	.8	79	33,504	4.1
Richmond, VA	164,906	-.7	185	40,173	4.0
Virginia Beach, VA	166,007	.9	74	26,750	5.3
Clark, WA	114,716	2.1	36	33,125	3.0
King, WA	1,146,191	-.9	196	47,186	-.6
Pierce, WA	238,600	-1.5	216	31,261	4.7
Snohomish, WA	209,657	-.3	158	36,388	3.6
Spokane, WA	190,057	.0	134	29,310	-1.5
Kanawha, WV	111,552	-.8	190	31,601	4.8
Brown, WI	141,950	-.3	159	32,631	3.5
Dane, WI	279,208	1.9	40	34,097	3.9
Milwaukee, WI	522,022	-.8	191	35,736	2.9
Waukesha, WI	224,721	.6	93	37,092	3.7
San Juan, PR	324,791	-.5	169	22,179	4.1

[1] Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[2] Percent changes were computed from annual employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Rankings for percent change in employment are based on the 249 counties that are comparable over the year.

[4] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico.

Note: Data pertain to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 248 U.S. counties comprise 66.2 percent of the total covered workers in the United States.

22. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Civilian noninstitutional population	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570
Civilian labor force	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Labor force participation rate	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
Employed	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Employment-population ratio	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Unemployed	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Not in the labor force	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707

23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total employment	110,713	114,163	117,191	119,608	122,690	125,865	128,916	131,720	131,922	130,793
Private sector	91,872	95,036	97,885	100,189	103,133	106,042	108,709	111,018	110,989	109,531
Goods-producing	23,352	23,908	24,265	24,493	24,962	25,414	25,507	25,669	24,944	23,836
Mining	610	601	581	580	596	590	539	543	565	557
Construction	4,668	4,986	5,160	5,418	5,691	6,020	6,415	6,653	6,685	6,555
Manufacturing	18,075	18,321	18,524	18,495	18,675	18,805	18,552	18,473	17,695	16,725
Service-producing	87,361	90,256	92,925	95,115	97,727	100,451	103,409	106,051	106,978	106,957
Transportation and public utilities	5,811	5,984	6,132	6,253	6,408	6,611	6,834	7,031	7,065	6,773
Wholesale trade	5,981	6,162	6,378	6,482	6,648	6,800	6,911	6,947	6,776	6,671
Retail trade	19,773	20,507	21,187	21,597	21,966	22,295	22,848	23,337	23,522	23,306
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,757	6,896	6,806	6,911	7,109	7,389	7,555	7,578	7,712	7,761
Services	30,197	31,579	33,117	34,454	36,040	37,533	39,055	40,457	40,970	41,184
Government	18,841	19,128	19,305	19,419	19,557	19,823	20,206	20,702	20,933	21,262
Federal	2,915	2,870	2,822	2,757	2,699	2,686	2,669	2,777	2,616	2,619
State	4,488	4,576	4,635	4,606	4,582	4,612	4,709	4,786	4,885	4,947
Local	11,438	11,682	11,849	12,056	12,276	12,525	12,829	13,139	13,432	13,695

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

24. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Private sector:										
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.2	34.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.83	11.12	11.43	11.82	12.28	12.78	13.24	13.76	14.32	14.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	373.64	385.86	394.34	406.61	424.89	442.19	456.78	474.72	489.74	503.66
Mining:										
Average weekly hours	44.3	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.4	43.9	43.2	43.1	43.5	42.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.60	14.88	15.30	15.62	16.15	16.91	17.05	17.22	17.56	17.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	646.78	666.62	683.91	707.59	733.21	742.35	736.56	742.18	763.86	761.90
Construction:										
Average weekly hours	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.3	38.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.38	14.73	15.09	15.47	16.04	16.61	17.19	17.88	18.34	18.87
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	553.63	573.00	587.00	603.33	625.56	646.13	672.13	702.68	720.76	732.16
Manufacturing:										
Average weekly hours	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	40.7	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.74	12.07	12.37	12.77	13.17	13.49	13.90	14.37	14.83	15.30
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	486.04	506.94	514.59	531.23	553.14	562.53	579.63	597.79	603.58	625.77
Transportation and public utilities:										
Average weekly hours	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.5	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.55	13.78	14.13	14.45	14.92	15.31	15.69	16.21	16.79	17.29
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	532.52	547.07	556.72	572.22	592.32	604.75	607.20	622.46	641.38	662.21
Wholesale trade:										
Average weekly hours	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.2	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.74	12.06	12.43	12.87	13.45	14.07	14.59	15.22	15.86	16.21
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	448.47	463.10	476.07	492.92	516.48	538.88	558.80	585.97	605.85	622.46
Retail trade:										
Average weekly hours	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.29	7.49	7.69	7.99	8.33	8.74	9.09	9.46	9.77	10.04
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	209.95	216.46	221.47	230.11	240.74	253.46	263.61	273.39	282.82	291.16
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Average weekly hours	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.35	11.83	12.32	12.80	13.34	14.07	14.62	15.14	15.80	16.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	406.33	423.51	442.29	459.52	481.57	512.15	529.24	551.10	570.38	590.24
Services:										
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.78	11.04	11.39	11.79	12.28	12.84	13.37	13.93	14.67	15.24
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	350.35	358.80	369.04	382.00	400.33	418.58	435.86	455.51	479.71	496.82

25. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001				2002				2003	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2003	
Civilian workers[2]	152.5	153.8	155.6	156.8	158.4	159.9	161.3	162.2	164.5	1.4	3.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	154.4	156.0	157.7	158.9	160.5	162.1	163.5	164.3	166.7	1.5	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	153.2	154.3	156.7	157.5	158.5	159.3	161.4	162.4	164.1	1.0	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	156.6	158.6	159.6	161.2	163.7	165.6	166.3	166.7	171.1	2.6	4.5
Administrative support, including clerical	155.3	156.8	158.8	160.0	162.0	163.3	164.9	166.1	168.3	1.3	3.9
Blue-collar workers	148.2	149.3	151.1	152.0	153.7	155.1	156.4	157.5	159.8	1.5	4.0
Service occupations	152.0	153.3	155.0	156.9	158.4	159.4	161.3	162.2	164.1	1.2	3.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	150.7	152.2	153.2	154.4	156.3	157.7	158.7	169.2	163.1	1.8	4.4
Manufacturing	151.3	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	2.2	4.7
Service-producing	153.0	154.4	156.4	157.6	159.1	160.7	162.2	162.8	165.0	1.4	3.7
Services	154.3	155.4	158.1	159.0	160.2	161.1	163.2	163.9	165.3	.9	3.2
Health services	152.5	154.6	156.7	158.3	160.5	161.8	163.1	164.5	166.4	1.2	3.7
Hospitals	153.2	155.6	158.2	160.0	162.3	163.8	165.7	167.6	169.9	1.4	4.7
Educational services	151.7	152.2	156.1	156.6	157.1	157.4	161.6	162.8	163.6	.5	4.1
Public administration[3]	150.6	151.9	153.8	155.2	156.5	157.5	160.2	161.7	163.4	1.1	4.4
Nonmanufacturing	152.6	154.0	156.0	157.2	158.7	160.2	161.7	162.4	164.5	1.3	3.7
Private industry workers	153.0	154.5	155.9	157.2	158.9	160.7	161.6	162.3	165.0	1.7	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	153.0	154.4	156.0	157.2	159.0	160.5	161.6	162.4	165.1	1.7	3.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	155.7	157.4	158.7	160.1	161.9	163.8	164.6	165.2	168.1	1.8	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	156.5	158.1	159.6	160.9	162.8	164.3	165.3	165.9	169.1	1.9	3.9
Professional specialty and technical occupations	156.3	157.5	159.2	160.3	161.5	162.5	163.6	164.4	166.5	1.3	3.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	157.3	159.4	160.2	161.8	164.4	166.6	167.0	167.2	172.1	2.9	4.7
Sales occupations	152.3	154.5	155.0	156.7	157.7	161.6	161.6	161.9	163.5	1.0	3.7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	156.1	157.7	159.5	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	169.0	1.4	3.8
Blue-collar workers	148.2	149.3	151.0	151.9	153.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	159.7	1.5	4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	148.7	149.7	151.8	152.5	153.7	155.7	156.9	157.8	160.0	1.4	4.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	148.3	149.1	150.4	151.5	153.6	154.7	155.4	156.7	159.9	2.0	4.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	142.6	143.9	145.6	146.3	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.8	153.2	.9	3.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	152.2	153.4	154.9	156.5	158.7	159.9	161.4	162.9	164.9	1.2	3.9
Service occupations	150.0	151.3	152.6	154.8	156.4	157.4	159.0	159.8	161.7	1.2	3.4
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	151.4	152.7	154.3	155.5	157.1	158.7	159.7	160.5	162.6	1.3	3.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	150.7	152.1	153.1	154.4	156.2	157.6	158.6	160.1	163.0	1.8	4.4
Excluding sales occupations	150.1	151.5	152.5	153.7	155.5	156.9	157.9	159.2	162.4	2.0	4.4
White-collar occupations	154.5	156.5	156.8	158.1	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.3	167.8	2.1	4.8
Excluding sales occupations	153.0	155.0	155.3	156.5	158.4	160.2	161.1	162.3	166.3	2.5	5.0
Blue-collar occupations	148.2	149.3	150.8	151.9	153.6	154.8	155.9	157.3	159.9	1.7	4.1
Construction	148.2	150.3	151.7	153.0	154.1	155.2	156.3	157.9	159.1	.8	3.2
Manufacturing	151.3	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	2.2	4.7
White-collar occupations	154.2	156.0	156.0	156.9	159.1	161.1	162.2	163.3	167.1	2.3	5.0
Excluding sales occupations	152.2	154.0	153.8	154.7	156.7	158.6	159.6	160.7	165.1	2.7	5.4
Blue-collar occupations	149.1	150.0	151.3	152.7	154.6	155.8	156.7	158.3	161.6	2.1	4.5
Durables	151.8	153.1	154.0	155.3	156.9	158.3	158.9	160.6	164.4	2.4	4.8
Nondurables	150.4	151.6	152.0	153.2	156.0	157.5	159.2	160.3	163.1	1.7	4.6
Service-producing	153.8	155.3	156.9	158.2	159.9	161.8	162.7	163.1	165.6	1.5	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	154.6	156.0	157.8	159.0	160.9	162.4	163.5	164.0	166.6	1.6	3.5
White-collar occupations	155.8	157.4	159.0	160.3	162.1	164.0	164.7	165.1	167.9	1.7	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	157.5	159.1	160.9	162.2	164.1	165.6	166.5	167.0	169.9	1.7	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	147.7	148.7	150.9	151.4	153.2	155.2	156.6	156.9	158.7	1.1	3.6
Service occupations	149.6	150.8	152.2	154.2	155.9	157.0	158.5	159.3	161.1	1.1	3.3
Transportation and public utilities	150.5	152.4	153.5	155.5	157.3	158.9	160.8	161.7	163.2	.9	3.8
Transportation	145.4	146.9	148.2	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.4	156.1	157.8	1.1	3.5
Public utilities	157.3	159.8	160.7	161.5	163.9	165.5	168.2	169.2	170.5	.8	4.0
Communications	158.3	161.1	162.8	163.4	166.0	166.1	169.0	170.1	171.3	.7	3.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	156.0	158.1	158.1	159.1	161.3	164.8	167.2	168.1	169.5	.8	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	151.0	152.6	153.7	155.5	156.5	159.5	159.6	159.7	161.3	1.0	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	152.6	153.9	155.4	157.1	157.5	160.0	160.3	160.4	161.8	.9	2.7
Wholesale trade	155.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	161.9	166.3	165.9	166.7	169.5	1.7	4.7
Excluding sales occupations	156.9	158.5	160.0	160.6	162.3	164.4	166.1	167.2	168.4	.7	3.8
Retail trade	148.7	149.7	150.9	153.2	153.5	155.6	156.0	155.8	156.6	.5	2.0
General merchandise stores	147.3	149.4	149.7	150.9	152.4	154.2	156.1	155.1	156.4	.8	2.6
Food stores	146.1	148.2	149.7	151.7	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.3	157.5	.8	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

25. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001				2002				2002	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	157.9	159.5	160.9	161,3	165.2	167.3	168.0	168.5	176.7	4.9	7.0
Excluding sales occupations	161.2	163.1	164.7	165.0	169.8	171.3	172.1	173.1	182.0	5.1	7.2
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	170.8	172.7	175.4	174.5	182.1	184.2	184.6	185.3	204.3	10.3	12.2
Insurance	157.6	159.3	159.9	161.3	164.0	166.1	167.1	167.9	172.1	2.5	4.9
Services	156.5	157.8	160.0	161.0	162.6	163.7	164.9	165.4	167.1	1.0	2.8
Business services	160.5	163.0	165.2	166.2	166.3	166.6	167.2	167.5	168.5	.6	1.3
Health services	152.7	154.7	156.8	158.4	160.6	162.0	163.2	164.4	166.5	1.3	3.7
Hospitals	153.5	155.9	158.4	160.3	162.8	164.5	166.2	168.1	170.8	1.6	4.9
Educational services	162.3	162.6	166.4	167.6	168.5	169.0	173.5	175.2	176.3	.6	4.6
Colleges and universities	162.2	162.6	166.2	167.5	168.1	168.4	172.0	173.7	174.5	.5	3.8
Nonmanufacturing	153.1	154.7	156.3	157.6	159.3	161.1	162.0	162.5	164.9	1.5	3.5
White-collar workers	155.8	157.5	159.0	160.5	162.2	164.1	164.8	165.3	168.0	1.6	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	157.5	159.1	160.9	162.3	164.2	165.7	166.6	167.1	170.0	1.7	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	146.9	148.1	150.2	150.6	152.2	154.0	155.4	155.9	157.5	1.0	3.5
Service occupations	149.5	150.7	152.1	154.1	155.9	156.9	158.4	159.2	161.1	1.2	3.3
State and local government workers	150.3	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	.7	4.2
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	149.5	150.4	153.7	154.4	155.2	155.7	159.3	160.7	161.7	.6	4.2
Professional specialty and technical	148.4	149.2	152.8	153.2	153.6	154.1	158.1	159.4	160.2	.5	4.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	152.4	153.7	156.4	157.6	159.5	159.6	162.3	163.8	165.3	.9	3.6
Administrative support, including clerical	150.7	151.6	154.2	155.6	156.9	158.0	161.0	162.4	163.8	.9	4.4
Blue-collar workers	148.6	149.0	151.5	153.2	154.0	154.7	158.4	159.8	161.3	.9	4.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	149.9	150.6	154.4	154.9	155.5	155.9	159.7	160.9	161.8	.6	4.1
Services excluding schools[5]	150.1	151.9	154.5	156.1	157.9	158.7	161.0	162.8	164.0	.7	3.9
Health services	152.1	154.4	157.1	158.5	160.4	161.4	163.5	165.5	166.4	.5	3.7
Hospitals	152.2	154.7	157.4	159.1	160.7	161.8	164.1	166.2	167.0	.5	3.9
Educational services	149.6	150.1	154.1	154.5	154.8	155.1	159.2	160.3	161.1	.5	4.1
Schools	149.9	150.5	154.4	154.8	155.1	155.4	159.6	160.7	161.4	.4	4.1
Elementary and secondary	148.5	149.0	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.7	158.8	159.4	.4	3.9
Colleges and universities	153.7	154.3	153.8	159.6	160.0	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.0	.7	4.4
Public administration[3]	150.6	151.9	151.9	155.2	156.5	157.9	160.2	161.7	163.4	1.1	4.4

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

26. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001				2002				2003	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2002	
Civilian workers[1]	149.5	150.8	152.3	153.4	154.8	156.1	157.2	157.8	159.3	1.0	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.6	157.0	158.4	159.6	160.1	161.9	1.1	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	151.1	152.-	154.2	155.1	155.6	156.2	158.0	158.6	159.3	.4	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	154.0	155.8	156.7	158.1	160.7	162.6	163.5	163.8	167.9	2.5	4.5
Administrative support, including clerical	151.6	152,7	154.6	155.7	157.3	158.4	159.6	160.6	161.8	.7	2.9
Blue-collar workers	144.7	146.0	147.6	148.5	149.7	151.0	151.9	152.6	153.8	.8	2.7
Service occupations	148.6	149.7	151.2	153.0	154.2	155.1	'56.2	156.9	158.0	.7	2.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	147.0	147,6	149.5	150.5	151.8	153.1	153.9	155.1	156.3	.8	3.0
Manufacturing	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.4	156.5	158.0	1.0	3.2
Service-producing	150.5	151.7	153.4	154.5	155.9	157.2	156.4	158.8	160.5	1.1	3.0
Services	152.6	153.6	156.2	157.1	158.1	158.8	160.7	161.1	161.9	.5	2.4
Health services	149.8	151.8	153.7	155.5	157.3	158.5	159.6	160.9	162.0	.7	3.0
Hospitals	148.8	151.2	15.5	155.5	157.2	158.6	160.3	162.2	163.5	.8	4.0
Educational services	150.5	151.0	154.6	155.1	155.3	155.6	159.3	160.1	160.4	.2	3.3
Public administration[2]	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	.9	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	149.7	149.7	152.6	153.8	155.0	156.4	157.5	158.0	159.6	1.0	3.0
Private industry workers	149.4	150.9	152.1	153.3	154.7	156.3	157.0	157.5	159.3	1.1	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	149.5	150.8	152.2	153.3	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.9	159.4	1.2	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	152.3	153.8	154.8	156.1	157.7	159.4	160.0	160.4	162.6	1.4	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	153.0	154.4	155.7	156.9	158.6	160.0	169.8	160.8	163.6	1.4	3.2
Professional specialty and technical occupations	152.1	153.2	154.8	155.9	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	159.5	.6	1.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	154.7	156.5	157.2	158.6	161.3	163.6	164.3	164.5	169.1	2.8	4.8
Sales occupations	149.2	151.5	151.2	152.6	153.6	157.0	156.9	156.8	158.1	.8	2.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	152.3	153.6	155.3	156.5	158.2	159.2	160.3	161.3	162.6	.8	2.8
Blue-collar workers	144.6	145.9	147.5	148.3	149.6	150.9	151.7	152.4	153.6	.8	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	144.6	145.7	147.7	148,4	149.2	151.0	151.8	152.3	153.4	.7	2.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	145.6	146.9	148.1	149.0	150.5	151.6	152.0	153.2	154.7	1.0	2.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	139.5	140.7	142.1	142.8	144.8	145.2	146.3	146.9	147.8	.6	2.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	148.0	149.8	151.0	152.4	154.2	155.1	156.0	157.2	158.4	.8	2.7
Service occupations	146.4	147.5	148.7	150.6	152.0	152.8	153.9	154.4	155.5	.6	2.3
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	147.7	149.0	150.3	151.5	152.7	154.0	154.7	155.2	156.4	.8	2.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	147.0	148.6	149.5	150.5	151.7	153.1	153.9	155.0	156.3	.8	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	146.3	147.8	148.7	149.7	150.9	152.2	153.0	154.0	155.4	.9	3.0
White-collar occupations	150.5	152.3	152.6	153.6	155.0	156.6	157.9	158.6	160.0	.9	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	148.9	150.5	150.8	151.7	152.9	154.5	155.4	156.3	158.0	1.1	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	144.7	146.1	147.4	148.4	149.6	150.7	151.5	152.6	153.8	.8	2.8
Construction	142.1	143.9	145.1	146.3	147.0	148.2	149.0	150.2	150.6	.3	2.4
Manufacturing	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.4	155.4	156.5	158.0	1.0	3.2
White-collar occupations	151.1	152.7	152.8	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.7	158.6	160.1	.9	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	149.9	150.5	150.5	151.0	152.3	153.9	155.0	155.9	157.7	1.2	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	146.4	147.8	149.1	150.3	151.7	152.8	153.5	154.7	156.3	1.0	3.0
Durables	149.0	150.5	151.5	151.7	153.9	155.3	156.0	157.3	158.8	1.0	3.2
Nondurables	147.5	149.0	149.3	153.9	151.9	153.1	154.4	155.2	156.6	.9	3.1
Service-producing	150.5	151.9	153.2	151.9	156.1	157.7	158.4	158.6	160.6	1.3	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	151.3	152.6	154.2	156.1	157.2	158.5	159.3	159.6	161.7	1.3	2.9
White-collar occupations	152.5	154.0	155.2	157.2	158.2	159.9	160.5	160.7	163.0	1.4	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	154.3	155.6	157.2	158.2	160.4	161.6	162.5	162.8	165.3	1.5	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	144.3	145.3	147.5	148.1	149.4	151.1	151.8	152.0	153.2	.8	2.5
Service occupations	146.1	147.2	148.4	149.4	151.6	152.4	153.5	154.1	155.1	.6	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	143.7	145.7	146.7	149.2	150.5	152.1	153.4	154.1	154.8	.5	2.9
Transportation	139.8	141.6	142.6	145.7	147.4	148.6	149.6	150.1	150.5	.3	2.1
Public utilities	148.7	151.0	152.0	153.6	154.3	156.4	158.2	159.3	160.4	.7	4.0
Communications	149.2	151.8	153.3	155.2	155.3	157.1	159.6	160.7	161.9	.7	4.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	148.1	149.9	150.4	151.7	153.0	155.5	156.5	157.4	158.6	.8	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	148.4	150.1	150.6	152.1	153.0	155.7	155.5	155.5	156.7	.8	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	150.7	151.9	153.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	151.6	154.5	154.1	154.8	157.2	161.3	160.4	161.0	163.4	1.5	3.9
Excluding sales occupations	154.9	156.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	161.2	162.6	163.7	163.9	.1	2.8
Retail trade	146.9	147.8	148.8	150.7	150.9	152.7	152.9	152.7	153.1	.3	1.5
General merchandise stores	143.8	145.5	145.7	146.5	147.9	148.9	150.1	149.2	149.8	.4	1.3
Food stores	143.3	144.5	145.7	146.7	148.0	148.9	150.1	150.3	151.0	.5	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001				2002				2003	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	153.9	154.6	155.8	156.0	160.3	162.0	162.4	162.6	171.1	5.2	6.7
Excluding sales occupations	156.6	157.6	159.1	159.1	164.5	165.7	166.1	167.3	176.7	5.6	7.4
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	169.4	170.8	173.2	171.7	181.2	182.8	182.7	183.9	206.4	12.2	13.9
Insurance	152.4	153.3	153.6	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.6	159.1	161.6	1.6	2.9
Services	153.8	155.0	157.1	158.2	159.5	160.3	161.5	161.7	162.8	.7	2.1
Business services	158.2	160.8	162.8	163.7	164.0	164.0	164.6	164.8	165.6	.5	1.0
Health services	149.8	151.8	153.6	155.4	157.3	158.4	159.9	160.7	161.9	.7	2.9
Hospitals	148.5	151.0	153.3	155.4	157.1	158.6	160.2	162.1	163.6	.9	4.1
Educational services	155.4	156.1	159.6	160.5	161.2	161.2	165.2	166.5	167.1	.4	3.7
Colleges and universities	154.1	155.0	158.4	159.6	159.9	159.9	163.1	164.3	164.4	.1	2.8
Nonmanufacturing	149.5	150.9	152.2	153.5	155.0	156.5	157.2	157.5	159.4	1.2	2.8
White-collar workers	152.3	153.8	155.0	156.4	158.0	159.6	160.2	160.5	162.8	1.4	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	153.9	155.3	156.9	158.3	160.1	161.3	162.1	162.5	164.9	1.5	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	142.8	143.9	145.8	146.4	147.5	149.0	149.8	150.2	151.1	.6	2.4
Service occupations	146.0	147.1	148.2	150.1	151.4	152.3	153.4	154.0	155.0	.6	2.4
State and local government workers	150.2	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	.4	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	149.0	149.8	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.4	157.4	158.4	158.9	.3	3.2
Professional specialty and technical	149.1	149.8	153.0	153.4	153.6	154.1	157.5	158.4	158.8	.3	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	150.1	151.5	153.9	155.1	156.6	156.8	159.0	160.1	160.9	.5	2.7
Administrative support, including clerical	147.0	147.6	149.8	150.9	151.9	152.8	155.1	156.0	156.9	.6	3.3
Blue-collar workers	146.0	146.5	149.1	150.8	151.6	152.1	154.5	155.1	156.2	.7	3.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	149.5	150.2	153.7	154.2	154.6	155.0	158.4	159.2	159.5	.2	3.2
Services excluding schools[4]	149.1	150.7	153.2	154.9	156.7	157.3	159.1	160.3	161.4	.7	3.0
Health services	149.9	151.9	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.6	160.5	162.2	162.9	.4	3.2
Hospitals	149.5	151.8	154.2	155.7	157.7	158.8	160.6	162.5	163.1	.4	3.4
Educational services	149.5	150.0	153.6	154.0	154.2	154.5	158.1	158.9	159.1	.1	3.2
Schools	149.7	150.2	153.8	154.1	154.3	154.6	158.3	159.0	159.2	.1	3.2
Elementary and secondary	149.0	149.5	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.4	158.1	158.2	.1	3.1
Colleges and universities	151.4	151.8	156.5	156.7	156.8	157.3	160.7	161.6	162.1	.3	3.4
Public administration[2]	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	.9	3.1

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

27. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001				2002				2003	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2003	
Private industry workers	161.5	163.2	165.2	166.7	169.3	171.6	173.1	174.6	179.6	2.9	6.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	165.2	167.4	169.5	171.2	173.5	176.1	177.2	178.5	183.6	2.9	5.8
Blue-collar workers	155.7	156.7	158.3	159.2	162.2	164.0	166.2	167.8	172.7	2.9	6.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	158.5	159.6	160.8	162.6	165.8	167.4	168.8	171.0	178.0	4.1	7.4
Service-producing	162.6	164.6	167.1	168.4	170.7	173.3	174.9	175.9	179.9	2.3	5.4
Manufacturing	157.1	157.9	158.5	160.4	163.7	165.5	166.8	168.9	176.9	4.7	8.1
Nonmanufacturing	162.9	164.9	167.4	168.6	171.1	173.5	175.2	176.3	180.3	2.3	5.4

28. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000	2001				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2002	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	146.9	147.9	149.5	151.0	153.1	154.8	156.3	158.1	159.5	0.9	4.2
Goods-producing	147.3	147.9	149.3	150.6	151.6	153.4	154.7	156.2	157.8	1.9	4.0
Service-producing	146.4	147.6	149.5	151.2	154.2	156.0	157.6	159.9	161.1	.8	4.5
Manufacturing	147.4	147.9	148.8	149.9	151.4	153.4	154.6	155.9	157.9	1.3	4.3
Nonmanufacturing	146.2	147.3	149.4	151.1	153.5	155.0	156.6	158.8	159.9	.7	4.2
Nonunion	151.6	153.8	155.3	156.7	157.8	159.6	161.4	162.5	162.8	.4	3.2
Goods-producing	149.3	151.6	153.1	154.0	155.3	157.2	158.6	159.5	160.8	.8	3.5
Service-producing	152.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.6	160.3	162.2	162.9	163.3	.2	3.0
Manufacturing	149.9	152.4	153.7	154.4	155.5	157.6	159.1	160.1	161.3	.7	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	151.8	153.9	155.4	157.0	158.2	159.9	161.7	162.4	162.9	.3	3.0
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	150.3	151.6	153.7	155.2	156.3	158.3	159.9	160.5	161.3	.5	3.2
South	148.6	151.1	152.3	153.5	154.6	156.2	157.6	158.9	159.0	.1	2.8
Midwest (formerly North Central)	153.3	154.8	156.0	157.4	158.6	161.1	162.2	163.5	164.6	.7	3.8
West	151.8	154.3	156.0	157.6	159.4	160.4	162.9	163.8	165.0	.7	3.5
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	151.0	153.1	154.6	156.0	157.4	159.1	160.9	161.8	162.5	.4	3.2
Other areas	150.3	152.1	153.7	154.8	155.6	157.5	158.5	160.0	169.8	.5	3.3
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	141.2	142.1	143.7	145.1	147.4	148.4	149.8	151.3	152.5	.8	3.5
Goods-producing	141.3	142.4	144.2	145.3	146.3	147.2	158.6	150.0	151.2	.8	3.3
Service-producing	141.5	142.2	143.7	145.4	148.9	150.0	151.4	152.9	154.1	.8	3.5
Manufacturing	142.6	143.9	145.5	146.7	148.0	149.0	150.2	151.6	153.1	1.0	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	140.4	141.1	142.7	144.3	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.1	152.1	.7	3.4
Nonunion	149.0	150.8	152.2	153.4	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.5	.3	2.7
Goods-producing	146.8	148.8	150.3	151.1	152.1	153.5	154.8	155.5	156.6	.7	3.0
Service-producing	149.6	151.4	152.7	154.1	155.1	156.7	158.3	158.9	159.0	.1	2.5
Manufacturing	148.0	150.1	151.6	152.2	153.1	154.7	156.1	156.8	157.8	.6	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	148.9	150.7	152.0	153.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.3	.1	2.5
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	146.0	147.3	149.2	150.6	151.7	153.5	154.9	155.1	155.7	.4	2.6
South	146.3	148.3	149.3	150.2	151.2	152.5	153.6	154.7	154.6	–.1	2.2
Midwest (formerly North Central)	149.6	150.9	152.3	153.6	154.7	157.1	158.5	159.2	160.2	.6	3.6
West	149.2	151.3	152.9	154.3	156.0	156.4	158.7	159.3	160.1	.5	2.6
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	148.0	149.8	151.2	152.4	153.7	155.1	156.7	157.4	157.9	.3	2.7
Other areas	146.0	147.4	148.8	149.7	150.5	151.7	152.6	153.8	154.8	.7	2.9

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

29. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

30. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2002										2003[P]		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	29	19	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	2
In effect during period	30	20	1	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	2	0	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99	46	2.9	4.1	5.1	1.5	6.7	3.5	13.7	1.2	4.3	1.4	17.5	.0	4.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	102	47	2.9	7.0	9.2	5.3	8.2	6.2	13.7	13.5	4.3	1.4	18.8	.0	4.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1,151	6,596	43.5	80.7	138.2	36.0	54.0	50.6	39.3	133.4	23.9	28.6	48.8	0.0	18.5
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	[2]	.00

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in " 'Total economy' measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54—56.

[2] Less than 0.005.

[P] = preliminary.

32. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	177.1	179.9	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.0	181.3	180.9	181.7	183.1	184.2
All items (1967 = 100)	530.4	538.8	535.5	538.6	538.5	538.9	539.5	541.2	542.1	543.2	543.1	541.9	544.2	548.5	551.8
Food and beverages	173.6	176.8	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2
Food	173.1	176.2	176.1	176.2	175.8	175.8	176.0	176.0	176.4	176.5	176.8	177.3	177.5	178.3	178.6
Food at home	173.4	175.6	176.3	176.4	175.5	175.0	175.2	174.9	175.2	175.1	175.5	176.1	176.7	177.6	177.7
Cereals and bakery products	193.8	198.0	197.0	198.1	198.2	198.7	198.7	198.6	198.4	198.9	198.3	197.3	199.8	201.8	202.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	161.3	162.1	162.8	162.5	162.4	161.9	162.3	162.2	161.8	161.3	162.1	162.4	161.6	164.7	164.8
Dairy and related products[1]	167.1	168.1	169.4	168.7	169.0	168.0	167.6	167.2	166.3	166.5	167.1	167.3	166.4	167.2	167.1
Fruits and vegetables	212.2	220.9	225.8	223.4	221.0	217.4	217.4	217.0	218.4	217.4	219.8	224.9	227.1	223.3	223.6
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.2	139.2	140.1	140.1	138.0	137.5	138.3	137.6	140.2	140.5	139.1	139.8	140.6	140.8	140.3
Other foods at home	159.6	160.8	159.9	161.5	160.0	160.8	161.0	160.6	160.8	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.8	162.2	162.6
Sugar and sweets	155.7	159.0	157.2	159.6	157.9	158.0	160.2	159.9	159.6	159.9	158.5	159.1	169.7	161.8	162.5
Fats and oils	155.7	155.4	156.4	156.5	155.9	154.6	154.9	154.1	154.1	155.9	153.4	152.8	155.8	158.7	157.5
Other foods	176.0	177.1	175.9	177.8	176.1	177.4	177.3	176.9	177.0	177.0	178.3	178.2	178.2	177.9	178.6
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	108.9	109.2	107.8	108.0	108.9	109.0	110.1	109.3	109.7	109.8	110.3	110.2	109.7	110.5	110.1
Food away from home[1]	173.9	178.3	177.1	177.2	177.6	178.2	1787.5	178.8	179.2	179.6	179.8	180.1	179.9	180.7	181.0
Other food away from home[1,2]	113.4	117.7	116.3	116.9	117.1	117.6	117.7	118.1	118.8	119.1	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.4
Alcoholic beverages	179.3	183.6	182.5	182.9	183.3	183.5	183.8	184.2	183.9	184.7	185.1	184.9	185.8	185.9	186.6
Housing	176.4	180.3	179.1	179.5	179.7	180.7	181.2	209.6	181.5	181.4	181.2	181.1	182.3	183.2	184.3
Shelter	200.6	208.1	207.0	207.5	207.5	208.1	208.8	200.2	209.2	201 3	209.6	209 5	210.9	211.6	212.1
Rent of primary residence	192.1	199.7	198.2	198.5	198.8	199.3	199.8	200.2	200.7	201.3	202.0	202.5	203.3	203.7	204.1
Lodging away from home	118.6	118.3	121.9	122.1	120.1	120.9	121.7	123.6	117.6	117.0	113.2	109.2	114.3	117.6	119.7
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	206.3	214.7	212.8	213.3	213.7	214.3	214.9	215.4	216.2	216.8	217.3	217.9	218.5	218.7	218.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	106.2	108.7	106.8	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.6	109.6	110.0	110.0	111.4	112.3	113.9	114.1	114.0
Fuels and utilities	150.2	143.6	140.2	140.3	141.5	146.2	146.8	146.8	147.2	144.4	143.6	144.2	146.1	148.3	154.5
Fuels	135.4	127.2	123.8	123.8	125.1	130.3	130.8	130.7	131.0	127.9	127.0	127.5	129.5	131.9	138.5
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.3	115.5	112.8	115.1	114.4	112.7	111.6	112.1	115.2	119.3	121.8	125.6	136.6	156.3	169.0
Gas (piped) and electricity	142.4	134.4	130.7	130.6	132.1	138.0	138.6	138.5	138.7	134.9	133.7	134.1	135.6	136.9	143.5
Household furnishings and operations	129.1	128.3	128.7	128.9	128.9	128.7	128.6	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.0	127.4	127.7	127.1
Apparel	127.3	124.0	128.2	128.8	127.1	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6
Men's and boys' apparel	125.7	121.7	125.2	125.6	124.3	120.8	118.4	118.3	120.1	122.8	123.2	119.3	116.1	117.3	121.0
Women's and girls' apparel	119.3	115.8	121.3	122.2	229.4	113.7	107.6	111.0	118.0	120.5	118.0	113.1	107.6	112.4	117.2
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	129.2	126.4	129.9	198.9	127.4	124.9	122.9	124.3	126.2	127.7	127.5	125.3	121.1	122.3	124.1
Footwear	123.0	121.4	123.5	124.5	124.5	121.2	118.5	119.7	121.6	123.0	122.7	120.7	119.7	119.8	119.8
Transportation	154.3	152.9	150.5	153.7	153.8	153.4	153.7	153.9	154.0	154.9	155.2	154.2	155.5	158.9	161.0
Private transportation	150.0	148.8	146.3	149.6	149.5	149.1	149.5	149.7	150.0	151.1	151.5	150.4	151.8	155.3	157.3
New and used motor vehicles[2]	101.3	99.2	99.6	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.2	98.0	98.0
New vehicles	142.1	140.0	140.7	140.4	139.8	139.2	138.7	138.1	138.7	139.5	140.4	140.6	139.7	139.2	139.3
Used cars and trucks[1]	158.7	152.0	152.1	152.8	151.8	152.2	152.7	153.4	152.2	150.7	148.8	148.5	148.3	148.4	148.5
Motor fuel	124.7	116.6	107.7	121.4	121.4	120.1	120.8	121.5	121.7	124.5	124.4	119.7	126.3	140.4	148.1
Gasoline (all types)	124.0	116.0	107.1	120.8	120.8	119.5	120.3	120.9	121.1	123.9	123.8	119.1	125.7	139.7	147.4
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	104.8	106.9	106.5	106.8	106.8	106.7	107.4	107.7	107.4	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2	107.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	183.5	190.2	188.5	189.0	189.9	190.0	189.8	191.0	191.4	191.8	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.5	194.3
Public transportation	210.6	207.4	207.9	209.7	211.3	211.3	209.7	209.4	206.5	203.4	202.3	203.0	202.2	203.6	206.1
Medical care	272.8	285.6	282.0	283.2	284.1	284.7	286.6	287.3	287.7	289.2	290.5	291.3	292.6	293.7	294.2
Medical care commodities	247.6	256.4	254.1	254.8	255.4	256.4	257.5	257.7	257.9	258.3	259.1	259.5	260.3	260.4	261.4
Medical care services	278.8	292.9	288.9	290.2	291.2	291.7	293.8	294.7	295.2	297.1	298.5	299.4	300.8	302.3	302.6
Professional services	246.5	253.9	251.9	252.5	252.9	253.2	255.0	254.9	254.8	256.0	256.5	257.0	257.8	258.8	259.1
Hospital and related services	338.3	367.8	359.4	362.4	364.5	365.3	367.6	371.3	373.3	376.7	380.7	382.4	385.7	388.2	388.7
Recreation[2]	104.9	1-6.2	106.1	106.5	106.4	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.9	107.2	107.4
Video and audio[1,2]	101.5	102.6	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.6	102.4	102.3	102.6	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.8	103.7
Education and communication[2]	105.2	107.9	106.6	106.2	106.6	106.9	107.6	108.9	109.5	109.4	109.3	109.2	109.7	109.7	109.4
Education[2]	118.5	126.0	123.3	123.3	123.5	124.3	124.8	127.1	129.6	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.6	131.0	131.1
Educational books and supplies	295.9	317.6	314.2	314.4	315.6	317.4	318.3	319.6	323.2	323.2	324.0	323.3	329.5	332.8	333.2
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	341.1	362.1	354.1	354.1	354.6	356.8	358.3	365.6	372.8	373.8	374.1	374.0	375.5	376.3	376.5
Communication[1,2]	93.3	92.3	92.0	91.2	91.9	91.8	92.6	93.2	92.5	92.2	91.8	91.8	92.0	91.9	91.3
Information and information processing[1,2]	92.3	90.8	90.8	90.0	90.7	90.6	90.8	91.5	90.7	90.4	90.0	90.0	90.3	90.1	89.5
Telephone services[1,2]	99.3	99.7	99.1	98.2	99.3	99.2	99.5	100.6	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.4	100.5	99.7
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	21.3	18.3	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.8
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	29.5	22.2	23.1	22.9	23.0	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.1	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.1	19.0
Other goods and services	282.6	293.2	288.5	292.9	291.5	294.4	294.5	295.9	297.0	295.4	295.6	295.8	296.5	297.5	297.3
Tobacco and smoking products	425.2	461.5	433.4	461.4	449.0	467.4	467.2	478.2	485.8	470.6	470.4	472.5	472.4	472.7	467.2
Personal care[1]	170.5	174.7	174.1	174.4	174.7	174.9	175.0	174.9	174.9	175.3	175.5	175.4	175.9	176.7	177.2
Personal care products[1]	155.1	154.7	155.1	155.4	154.8	155.4	154.6	154.3	154.4	154.6	154.2	153.4	153.0	153.3	153.3
Personal care services[1]	184.3	188.4	187.3	187.9	188.3	188.3	188.7	189.1	189.2	189.3	189.9	189.9	190.6	190.9	191.7

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Miscellaneous personal services	263.1	274.4	272.9	273.2	274.2	274.6	275.1	275.4	275.2	276.0	276.6	276.9	278.1	280.4	281.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	150.7	149.7	149.4	151.0	150.5	149.8	149.3	149.6	150.2	150.7	150.6	149.7	150.0	152.0	153.1
Food and beverages	173.6	176.8	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2
Commodities less food and beverages	137.2	134.2	133.7	136.0	135.4	134.4	133.6	134.0	134.8	135.5	135.2	133.6	133.9	136.4	138.0
Nondurables less food and beverages	147.1	145.1	143.6	148.4	147.4	145.7	144.4	145.4	147.2	148.4	148.0	145.2	146.1	151.2	154.5
Apparel	127.3	124.0	128.2	128.8	127.1	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	163.4	162.2	157.3	164.7	164.1	164.0	164.3	164.8	165.2	166.0	166.0	163.9	167.4	174.1	177.8
Durables	124.6	121.4	122.1	121.9	121.7	121.3	121.1	120.7	120.6	120.6	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.7	119.5
Services	203.4	209.8	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.8	210.7	211.5	211.5	211.7	211.8	211.9	213.1	214.0	215.1
Rent of shelter[3]	208.9	216.7	215.6	216.1	216.1	216.8	217.4	218.3	217.9	218.4	218.2	218.1	219.5	220.3	220.9
Transporatation services	201.9	209.1	207.3	207.9	208.9	209.0	209.6	210.1	210.1	210.9	212.0	212.0	212.3	213.4	214.2
Other services	238.0	246.4	243.6	243.8	244.5	245.1	246.4	248.2	249.1	249.7	249.9	250.2	251.4	252.4	252.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food	177.8	180.5	179.2	180.4	180.4	180.6	180.8	181.5	181.8	182.2	182.1	181.6	182.4	183.9	185.2
All items less shelter	169.7	170.8	169.7	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	171.3	171.9	172.2	172.3	171.7	172.3	174.0	175.3
All items less medical care	171.9	174.3	173.3	174.3	174.2	174.4	174.5	175.0	175.3	175.6	175.6	175.1	175.9	177.3	178.4
Commodities less food	138.9	136.0	135.6	137.8	137.3	136.3	135.5	135.9	136.7	137.3	137.0	135.6	135.8	138.3	139.8
Nondurables less food	149.1	147.4	145.9	150.4	149.5	148.0	146.7	147.7	149.3	150.6	150.2	147.6	148.4	153.3	156.5
Nondurables less food and apparel	164.1	163.3	158.7	165.5	165.0	164.9	165.2	165.8	166.1	166.9	166.9	165.0	168.2	174.4	177.7
Nondurables	160.6	161.1	160.2	162.7	162.1	161.2	160.6	161.2	162.2	163.0	162.9	161.6	162.2	165.3	167.2
Services less rent of shelter[3]	212.3	217.5	214.8	215.1	216.0	217.5	218.6	219.5	220.0	219.9	220.2	220.5	221.6	222.8	224.4
Services less medical care services	196.6	202.5	200.8	201.2	201.6	202.6	203.2	204.2	204.1	204.2	204.3	204.3	205.5	206.4	207.4
Energy	129.3	121.7	115.6	122.2	122.9	124.9	125.5	125.8	126.1	125.8	125.3	123.3	127.5	135.4	142.6
All items less energy	183.5	187.7	187.1	187.5	187.4	187.3	187.5	188.1	188.4	188.8	188.9	188.6	189.0	189.7	190.2
All items less food and energy	186.1	190.5	189.8	190.3	190.2	190.1	190.3	191.0	191.3	191.8	191.8	191.4	191.8	192.5	193.0
Commodities less food and energy	145.3	143.7	144.6	145.1	144.4	143.4	142.5	142.8	143.6	143.9	143.6	142.5	141.7	142.1	142.6
Energy commodities	125.2	117.1	108.6	121.6	121.6	120.3	120.9	121.5	122.0	124.8	124.9	120.7	127.5	142.1	150.1
Services less energy	209.6	217.5	215.9	216.3	216.6	217.2	218.0	219.0	218.9	219.5	219.8	219.8	221.0	221.9	222.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	173.5	175.9	174.7	175.8	175.8	175.9	176.0	176.6	177.0	177.3	177.4	177.0	177.7	179.2	180.3
All items (1967 = 100)	516.8	523.9	520.2	523.7	523.6	524.0	524.5	526.0	527.3	528.2	528.4	527.2	529.2	533.7	537.1
Food and beverages	173.0	176.1	176.1	176.1	175.7	175.7	176.0	175.9	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5
Food	172.5	176.5	175.6	175.5	175.1	175.2	175.4	175.3	175.7	175.7	176.0	176.5	176.8	177.7	177.9
Food at home	172.4	175.1	175.5	175.3	174.4	174.1	174.3	174.0	174.3	174.2	174.5	175.1	175.7	176.7	176.8
Cereals and bakery products	193.6	197.1	197.0	197.9	198.2	198.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	198.9	198.2	197.1	199.9	201.9	202.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	161.2	162.0	162.7	162.1	162.1	161.8	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.2	162.1	162.3	161.5	164.5	164.8
Dairy and related products[1]	167.1	167.2	169.2	168.7	168.7	167.8	167.4	167.0	166.1	166.4	166.9	167.2	166.3	167.1	166.7
Fruits and vegetables	210.8	222.9	224.9	222.0	219.1	216.4	216.4	216.2	217.5	216.2	218.0	222.9	225.7	221.8	222.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	138.4	138.6	139.7	139.4	137.3	136.9	137.6	136.9	139.6	139.9	138.6	139.1	139.9	140.1	139.5
Other foods at home	159.1	160.4	159.6	161.0	159.7	160.4	160.5	160.1	160.3	160.3	160.7	160.6	161.3	161.9	162.1
Sugar and sweets	155.6	158.8	157.1	153.4	157.6	158.8	159.9	159.6	159.5	159.5	158.2	158.9	160.4	161.3	162.1
Fats and oils	155.4	155.3	156.3	156.2	155.7	154.3	154.7	154.0	155.2	155.8	153.4	152.9	155.7	158.7	157.7
Other foods	176.3	177.6	176.5	178.2	176.7	177.9	177.6	177.3	177.2	177.2	178.8	178.5	178.5	178.5	178.9
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.1	109.7	108.3	108.5	109.5	109.6	110.8	109.9	110.1	110.1	111.0	110.7	110.1	110.9	110.5
Food away from home[1]	173.8	178.2	177.0	177.1	177.5	178.0	178.4	178.7	179.0	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.8	180.5	181.0
Other food away from home[1,2]	113.6	118.1	116.8	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.2	118.9	119.3	119.6	120.0	120.1	120.2	120.4	120.7
Alcoholic beverages	178.8	183.3	182.2	182.8	183.1	183.2	183.6	183.8	183.4	184.3	184.6	184.7	185.5	185.7	186.8
Housing	172.1	175.7	174.4	174.8	175.1	176.1	176.5	176.9	177.0	176.9	176.9	176.9	177.9	178.7	179.9
Shelter	194.5	201.9	200.6	201.0	201.2	20.7	202.3	202.9	203.0	203.5	203.7	203.9	204.9	205.5	205.9
Rent of primary residence	191.5	199.0	197.5	197.8	98.1	198.7	199.2	199.6	200.0	200.6	201.3	201.9	202.6	203.0	203.4
Lodging away from home[2]	118.4	118.4	122.2	122.0	120.7	120.4	121.3	122.9	117.7	117.7	114.0	109.6	114.3	118.0	120.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	187.6	195.1	193.3	193.9	194.2	194.7	195.2	195.7	196.4	196.9	197.4	198.0	198.5	198.6	198.8
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	106.4	108.7	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.9	108.7	109.7	110.1	110.1	111.2	112.3	113.7	113.9	113.8
Fuels and utilities	149.5	142.9	139.6	139.6	140.7	145.6	146.1	146.2	146.5	143.6	143.0	143.5	145.3	147.4	153.6
Fuels	134.2	126.1	122.8	122.7	123.9	129.1	129.6	129.6	129.9	126.7	126.0	126.4	128.3	130.5	137.0
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.2	115.0	112.7	114.7	114.0	112.2	110.9	111.3	114.5	118.6	121.0	125.0	135.8	155.7	167.9
Gas (piped) and electricity	141.5	133.4	129.8	129.6	131.0	136.9	137.5	137.4	137.6	133.8	132.9	133.2	134.7	136.0	142.6
Household furnishings and operations	125.8	124.4	124.9	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.7	124.2	123.9	123.9	123.7	123.0	123.2	123.5	122.8
Apparel	126.1	123.1	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5
Men's and boys' apparel	125.8	121.7	125.2	125.8	124.6	121.1	118.6	118.2	119.8	122.3	122.7	118.8	115.7	116.8	120.6
Women's and girls' apparel	117.3	114.6	119.7	120.9	118.2	112.7	106.5	109.6	116.8	119.3	117.2	112.3	106.7	111.0	116.4
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	130.9	128.6	131.7	131.7	129.9	127.5	125.3	126.8	128.4	129.5	129.7	127.2	122.4	123.6	125.8
Footwear	123.1	121.2	122.8	124.4	124.4	121.0	118.2	119.6	121.4	122.3	122.5	120.8	119.5	119.3	119.6
Transportation	153.6	151.8	149.2	152.7	152.7	152.4	152.7	153.0	153.1	154.0	154.2	153.0	154.6	158.2	160.3
Private transportation	150.8	149.0	146.4	149.8	149.8	149.5	149.9	150.2	150.4	151.4	151.6	150.4	152.0	155.7	157.8
New and used motor vehicles[2]	101.9	99.4	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.2	97.9	98.0

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2003												
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New vehicles	143.2	141.1	141.8	141.5	140.9	140.3	139.8	139.1	139.8	140.7	141.5	141.7	140.9	140.3	140.4
Used cars and trucks[1]	159.8	152.8	153.0	152.6	152.7	153.0	153.6	154.2	153.1	151.5	149.7	149.3	149.2	149.2	149.2
Motor fuel	124.9	117.0	108.0	121.7	121.8	120.4	121.2	121.8	122.1	124.9	124.8	120.0	126.7	140.9	148.5
Gasoline (all types)	124.2	116.4	107.5	121.2	121.2	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.6	124.4	124.3	119.4	126.1	140.3	147.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	104.0	106.1	105.7	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.7	107.0	106.7	106.2	106.5	106.3	107.1	107.5	107.2
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	185.1	191.7	189.9	190.5	191.4	191.5	191.4	192.5	192.9	193.3	194.3	195.0	195.4	196.2	196.0
Public transportation	204.9	202.6	203.0	204.5	206.3	205.9	204.7	204.5	201.9	199.2	198.5	199.2	198.1	199.8	202.0
Medical care	271.8	284.6	280.9	281.9	282.9	283.6	285.5	286.3	286.7	288.3	289.6	290.6	291.8	293.0	293.5
Medical care commodities	242.7	251.1	249.0	249.6	250.3	251.3	252.3	252.3	252.5	252.8	253.5	254.0	254.8	255.1	256.1
Medical care services	278.5	292.5	288.4	289.6	290.6	291.3	293.5	294.5	294.9	296.9	298.4	299.5	300.9	302.3	302.7
Professional services	248.7	256.0	254.0	254.6	255.3	255.3	257.2	256.9	256.8	258.2	258.7	259.2	260.0	261.0	261.3
Hospital and related services	333.8	363.2	354.3	357.1	359.4	360.6	363.2	367.1	368.9	372.6	376.7	379.1	382.2	384.8	385.3
Recreation[2]	103.6	104.6	104.6	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.4	194.6	104.5	104.7	105.1	105.4	105.4
Video and audio[1,2]	100.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.2	101.8	101.6	101.4	101.8	102.2	102.4	102.7	103.0	102.9
Education and communication[2]	105.3	107.6	106.5	106.0	106.5	106.7	107.4	108.6	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.2	109.2	108.9
Education[2]	118.7	125.9	123.3	123.3	123.5	124.4	124.8	126.9	129.3	129.6	129.7	129.7	130.3	130.7	130.8
Educational books and supplies	299.9	318.5	315.1	315.3	316.3	318.2	319.1	320.4	323.9	324.2	325.0	324.5	330.6	333.6	333.9
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	334.7	354.8	347.2	347.2	347.7	350.3	351.4	357.7	364.9	365.7	366.0	366.0	367.2	368.0	368.2
Communication[1,2]	94.5	93.7	93.3	92.6	93.3	93.1	93.9	94.6	93.9	93.6	93.3	93.2	93.5	93.4	92.8
Information and information processing[1,2]	93.8	92.7	92.6	91.7	92.5	92.4	92.7	93.4	92.4	92.4	92.0	93.0	92.3	92.2	91.6
Telephone services[1,2]	99.4	99.9	99.3	98.4	99.4	99.3	99.7	100.8	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.7	100.7	99.9
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	22.1	19.0	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.3	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.4
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	29.1	21.8	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.6
Other goods and services	289.5	302.0	295.2	301.7	299.1	303.5	303.5	306.0	307.8	304.9	305.0	305.1	305.6	306.4	305.6
Tobacco and smoking products	426.1	463.2	434.1	462.7	450.1	468.7	468.8	480.7	488.4	473.1	472.8	474.3	474.3	474.8	469.1
Personal care[1]	170.3	174.1	173.7	173.9	174.0	174.4	174.4	174.3	174.4	174.8	174.9	174.7	175.2	175.7	176.1
Personal care products[1]	155.7	155.5	156.0	156.2	155.4	156.2	155.3	155.1	155.2	155.5	155.0	154.2	154.8	154.0	153.8
Personal care services[1]	184.9	189.1	188.0	188.7	189.1	189.0	189.4	189.8	190.0	190.1	190.6	190.7	189.1	191.6	192.4
Miscellaneous personal services	262.8	274.0	272.5	272.6	273.6	274.1	274.7	275.2	274.9	275.9	276.6	276.7	277.9	279.9	281.1
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	151.4	150.4	149.8	151.7	151.2	150.5	150.1	150.4	151.0	151.4	151.3	150.3	150.7	152.8	154.0
Food and beverages	173.0	176.1	176.1	176.1	175.7	175.7	275.7	175.9	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5
Commodities less food and beverages	138.7	135.5	134.7	137.5	136.8	135.9	135.2	135.6	136.4	136.9	136.5	135.0	135.5	138.0	139.6
Nondurables less food and beverages	149.0	147.0	144.8	150.5	149.3	147.8	146.5	147.7	149.4	159.6	150.2	147.3	148.3	153.8	157.3
Apparel	126.1	123.1	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	166.3	165.3	159.4	168.1	167.2	167.3	167.6	168.5	169.1	169.7	169.6	167.2	171.0	178.7	182.6
Durables	125.3	121.8	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.1	121.0	120.6	120.4	120.1	119.9	119.8
Services	199.6	205.9	203.9	204.2	204.8	205.8	206.6	207.3	207.6	207.8	208.1	208.3	209.4	210.2	211.2
Rent of shelter[3]	187.3	194.5	193.2	193.7	193.9	194.3	194.8	195.5	195.5	196.1	196.2	196.3	197.3	197.9	198.3
Transporatation services	199.1	207.7	205.6	206.2	207.1	207.3	208.0	208.6	208.8	210.0	211.4	211.7	212.2	213.2	213.9
Other services	233.7	241.6	238.8	238.9	239.7	240.4	241.6	243.4	244.1	244.6	244.8	245.1	246.2	247.1	247.0
Special indexes:															
All items less food	173.6	175.8	174.3	175.7	175.8	175.9	176.1	176.7	177.1	177.5	177.5	177.0	177.7	179.3	180.6
All items less shelter	167.6	168.3	167.1	168.5	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.9	169.5	169.7	169.7	169.1	169.7	171.5	172.9
All items less medical care	169.1	171.1	170.0	171.1	171.0	171.2	171.3	171.8	172.2	172.5	172.5	172.1	172.7	174.2	175.4
Commodities less food	140.2	137.3	136.5	139.1	138.5	137.6	136.9	137.4	138.1	138.6	138.3	136.8	137.1	139.7	141.4
Nondurables less food	150.8	149.2	147.0	152.5	151.4	150.0	148.7	149.8	151.5	152.6	152.3	149.6	150.5	155.8	159.2
Nondurables less food and apparel	166.7	166.1	160.7	168.7	167.9	168.0	168.3	169.2	169.6	179.3	170.2	168.0	171.6	178.7	182.3
Nondurables	161.4	161.4	160.8	163.7	162.9	162.2	161.6	162.2	163.2	163.9	163.9	162.6	163.2	166.5	168.5
Services less rent of shelter[3]	188.5	193.1	190.5	190.7	181.6	193.2	194.1	194.9	195.3	195.2	195.6	195.9	196.9	197.9	199.5
Services less medical care services	193.1	198.9	197.0	197.4	197.9	198.9	199.6	200.4	200.6	200.7	200.9	201.1	202.1	202.9	204.0
Energy	128.7	120.9	114.7	121.6	122.2	124.1	124.7	125.0	125.3	125.2	124.8	122.6	126.9	135.1	142.2
All items less energy	179.8	183.6	182.9	183.4	183.3	183.2	183.3	183.8	184.3	184.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	185.5	185.9
All items less food and energy	181.7	185.6	184.9	185.5	185.4	185.3	185.4	186.0	186.5	186.9	187.0	186.7	186.9	187.5	188.0
Commodities less food and energy	146.1	144.4	145.0	145.8	145.0	144.2	143.2	143.7	144.4	144.5	144.1	143.1	142.2	142.6	143.1
Energy commodities	125.3	17.3	108.7	121.9	121.9	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.2	125.1	125.2	120.7	127.6	142.1	150.0
Services less energy	206.0	213.9	212.1	212.6	213.0	213.3	214.3	215.1	215.4	216.1	216.5	216.7	217.7	218.5	218.8

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

33. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners						
		2002				2003			2002				2003		
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average	M	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	181.7	183.1	184.2	177.0	177.3	177.4	177.0	177.7	179.2	180.3
Region and area size[2]															
Northeast urban	M	189.5	189.9	190.1	189.6	190.5	191.7	193.0	186.2	186.5	186.9	186.6	187.2	188.6	189.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	191.2	191.5	191.7	191.4	192.2	193.5	194.6	186.7	186.9	187.3	187.1	187.7	189.1	190.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	112.6	113.0	113.1	112.6	113.1	113.8	115.0	112.0	112.9	113.1	112.7	113.2	114.0	115.2
Midwest urban[4]	M	176.2	176.3	176.1	175.5	176.2	177.8	178.6	171.7	171.8	171.6	171.0	171.8	173.3	174.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	178.2	178.7	178.3	177.8	178.2	180.0	180.7	173.4	173.3	173.0	172.4	172.9	174.6	175.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	111.5	111.9	111.7	111.4	112.0	112.8	113.6	111.1	111.4	111.3	111.0	111.7	112.5	113.1
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	170.0	170.2	170.4	169.5	170.7	172.5	173.0	167.8	168.1	168.2	167.2	168.4	170.1	170.6
South urban	M	174.2	174.9	174.9	174.6	175.1	176.4	177.5	171.7	172.3	172.4	172.0	172.5	173.9	175.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	175.7	176.9	176.1	175.9	176.7	178.3	179.1	172.9	173.7	173.3	173.1	174.0	175.7	176.5
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	111.2	111.6	111.9	111.6	111.7	112.5	113.3	111.5	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.9	111.7	112.5
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	172.6	173.9	173.0	172.3	173.2	174.8	175.4	173.0	173.2	173.4	172.6	173.2	174.8	175.7
West urban	M	185.7	185.8	185.8	185.5	186.6	188.1	189.3	180.7	180.6	181.0	180.8	181.5	183.2	184.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	188.2	188.4	188.4	188.0	189.2	190.9	192.1	181.7	181.7	181.9	181.6	182.5	184.4	185.9
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.1	113.3	113.1	113.1	113.8	114.5	115.4	112.7	112.9	112.9	112.9	113.2	114.0	115.1
Size classes:															
A[5]	M	165.5	165.8	165.7	165.4	166.1	167.5	168.4	163.8	164.0	164.0	163.7	164.3	165.8	166.8
B/C[3]	M	111.8	112.1	112.2	111.9	112.3	113.1	114.0	111.3	111.6	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.6	113.5
D	M	174.3	174.3	174.5	173.8	174.6	176.0	176.9	172.9	173.0	173.1	172.5	173.2	174.7	175.6
Selected local areas[6]															
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	182.1	182.8	183.2	182.4	182.7	184.1	184.8	175.8	176.5	176.9	176.0	176.4	178.1	179.0
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	183.4	183.7	184.0	183.7	185.2	186.5	188.2	176.3	176.5	177.0	176.7	177.8	179.6	181.6
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	193.3	193.7	193.4	193.1	194.7	196.2	197.1	188.5	188.8	188.8	188.7	189.7	191.3	192.1
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	199.1	–	200.4	–	199.8	–	202.8	197.7	–	199.2	–	199.3	–	202.3
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	174.6	–	173.4	–	173.5	–	175.4	165.7	–	164.9	–	165.3	–	167.1
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	173.2	–	173.6	–	174.0	–	176.8	172.9	–	173.0	–	173.3	–	176.5
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	114.0	–	114.0	–	114.6	–	115.9	113.7	–	113.5	–	114.1	–	115.5
Atlanta, GA	2	–	179.4	–	177.3	–	180.7	–	–	176.3	–	174.6	–	178.1	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	180.4	–	179.7	–	182.4	–	–	175.0	–	174.4	–	176.8	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	162.6	–	159.8	–	164	–	–	160.3	–	158.0	–	161.7	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	177.0	–	177.9	–	180.3	–	–	174.5	–	175.3	–	178	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	185.8	–	185.3	–	186.6	–	–	185.6	–	184.9	–	185.9	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	194.3	–	193.2	–	197.7	–	–	190.0	–	189.6	–	193.7	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	190.9	–	190.0	–	191.3	–	–	185.5	–	184.6	–	186.2	–

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

Dash indicates data not available.

34. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:										
All items:										
Index	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9
Percent change	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.5
Food and beverages:										
Index	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8
Percent change	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8
Housing:										
Index	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3
Percent change	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2
Apparel:										
Index	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0
Percent change	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6
Transportation:										
Index	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9
Percent change	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9
Medical care:										
Index	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6
Percent change	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7
Other goods and services:										
Index	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2
Percent change	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:										
All items:										
Index	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9
Percent change	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4

35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2002										2003		
	2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
Finished goods	140.7	138.8	138.7	138.8	138.6	139.0	138.8	138.8	139.1	140.6	139.6	139.1	141.2	142.5	144.5
Finished consumer goods	141.5	139.3	138.9	139.2	139.1	139.6	139.6	139.6	140.0	141.5	140.3	139.8	142.5	144.3	146.7
Finished consumer foods	141.3	140.0	143.4	139.2	139.4	139.8	139.8	139.3	138.7	139.1	139.2	139.6	141.7	142.3	142.6
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	141.4	138.7	136.9	138.9	138.6	139.3	139.1	139.3	140.2	142.1	140.3	139.6	142.4	144.8	147.9
Nondurable goods less food	142.8	139.8	136.7	139.8	139.5	140.6	141.0	141.5	142.8	143.9	141.8	141.3	144.7	148.7	152.5
Durable goods	133.9	132.9	133.6	133.5	133.0	132.8	131.5	131.0	131.1	134.5	133.5	132.1	133.8	132.7	134.5
Capital equipment	139.7	139.1	139.5	139.3	139.1	139.0	138.4	138.2	138.3	139.7	139.3	138.6	139.6	139.1	140.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	128.7	127.8	126.1	127.2	127.1	127.7	128.1	128.4	129.3	129.7	129.8	129.4	131.2	133.6	136.2
Materials and components for manufacturing	127.4	126.1	125.1	125.5	125.5	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.9	127.3	127.8	127.3	127.9	129.6	129.9
Materials for food manufacturing	124.3	123.3	122.9	121.8	121.2	122.1	122.7	123.1	123.9	124.3	125.3	127.2	128.9	129.6	128.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	131.8	129.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	128.8	129.7	130.3	131.5	132.8	133.3	131.5	133.5	138.2	139.2
Materials for durable manufacturing	125.2	124.7	123.5	123.7	124.1	124.7	125.3	125.3	125.9	125.7	126.4	126.3	126.3	127.2	127.0
Components for manufacturing	126.3	126.1	126.4	126.3	126.2	126.1	126.0	125.9	125.9	125.8	126.1	126.0	125.8	125.9	126.1
Materials and components for construction	150.6	151.3	150.7	151.1	151.4	151.5	151.7	152.1	152.1	151.8	151.1	151.1	151.5	152.2	152.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	104.5	96.2	91.3	95.3	94.8	96.4	97.3	97.6	100.6	101.6	101.1	100.4	107.0	114.3	125.4
Containers	153.1	152.2	151.7	151.2	151.0	151.3	151.4	151.5	152.5	153.5	153.8	153.4	153.6	153.9	154.1
Supplies	138.6	138.9	138.3	138.5	138.4	138.7	139.1	139.3	139.6	139.6	139.7	139.7	140.0	140.5	141.2
Crude materials for further processing	121.3	108.1	103.7	108.3	109.9	105.7	106.8	108.7	110.9	111.6	117.1	119.4	127.9	134.1	127.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	106.2	99.5	102.8	96.5	98.2	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.7	99.7	99.4	100.4	105.7	106.3	105.2
Crude nonfood materials	127.3	111.2	100.9	114.0	115.6	109.2	110.2	112.1	115.4	117.4	127.3	130.6	141.3	151.9	185.7
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	140.4	138.3	137.2	138.5	138.2	138.6	138.3	138.4	139.0	140.7	139.5	138.7	140.9	142.3	144.7
Finished energy goods	96.8	88.8	85.0	88.8	88.4	89.8	90.5	91.3	93.0	94.4	91.1	90.4	95.1	101.5	107.5
Finished goods less energy	147.5	147.3	148.2	147.3	147.1	147.3	146.7	146.5	146.4	147.8	147.5	147.1	148.5	148.2	148.9
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.8	150.8	151.9	150.6	150.5	150.7	150.3	150.0	149.9	151.2	151.0	150.7	152.3	152.1	152.7
Finished goods less food and energy	150.0	150.2	150.2	150.4	150.2	150.2	149.5	149.3	149.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	151.2	150.6	151.5
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	156.9	157.7	157.4	157.9	157.7	157.8	157.1	156.8	157.1	159.0	158.6	157.8	159.1	158.4	159.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	175.1	177.7	176.3	177.6	177.6	178.0	177.9	177.9	178.3	178.7	178.8	178.8	179.6	179.3	179.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	130.5	128.5	126.8	127.9	127.9	128.4	128.8	129.0	130.0	130.4	130.5	130.0	131.8	134.3	137.1
Intermediate foods and feeds	115.9	115.6	114.3	113.6	112.9	114.2	115.8	116.8	118.0	117.4	117.7	119.1	120.3	121.2	121.0
Intermediate energy goods	104.1	95.9	90.9	94.9	94.6	96.2	96.7	97.0	100.4	101.6	101.0	99.5	105.9	113.8	124.8
Intermediate goods less energy	135.1	134.6	133.8	134.0	134.0	134.4	134.8	135.0	135.3	135.4	135.7	135.6	136.1	137.1	137.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	136.4	135.8	135.0	135.4	135.4	135.7	136.0	136.2	136.5	136.6	136.9	136.7	137.2	138.2	138.5
Crude energy materials	122.8	101.8	89.9	107.3	108.3	97.8	98.1	101.2	105.9	108.9	123.2	127.6	141.6	154.8	202.0
Crude materials less energy	112.2	108.6	109.3	105.5	107.5	107.4	108.9	110.0	111.6	109.8	109.5	110.4	115.0	116.6	116.1
Crude nonfood materials less energy	130.6	135.6	129.0	131.8	134.9	138.6	141.0	140.3	140.0	139.4	139.1	139.7	142.5	146.7	148.3

36. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		2002										2003		
		2001	2002	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]
–	**Total mining industries**	114.3	96.3	87.5	99.8	100.3	93.5	93.5	95.9	100.1	102.7	112.3	115.6	126.2	137.4	170.8
10	Metal mining	70.8	73.4	72.9	73.4	73.9	76.9	74.7	73.2	73.6	72.5	72.6	73.7	76.7	78.4	77.3
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100)	91.3	94.0	94.6	94.4	94.4	93.7	93.9	93.4	92.8	94.0	93.7	93.0	93.5	92.7	94.0
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)	127.5	106.5	92.7	111.9	112.7	101.7	102.0	106.0	112.8	116.5	131.7	136.8	153.0	170.4	222.6
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	141.0	143.5	143.5	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.7	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.8	144.4	145.0	145.6	145.3
–	**Total manufacturing industries**	134.6	133.6	132.8	133.8	133.5	133.6	133.6	133.7	135.0	135.6	134.7	134.1	135.9	137.8	138.9
20	Food and kindred products	132.8	131.6	132.0	131.5	130.9	131.3	131.5	131.3	136.1	131.6	131.7	132.8	133.8	134.8	134.7
21	Tobacco manufactures	386.1	134.7	392.2	407.8	408.0	408.2	408.6	408.5	408.5	408.5	409.2	409.0	408.5	408.7	409.6
22	Textile mill products	116.9	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.8	115.7	115.5	115.6	115.6	116.0	115.4	115.9	115.2	114.8
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	125.8	125.3	125.2	125.0	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.1	126.0	125.8	125.3	125.2	125.2	125.5
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	156.2	155.3	156.7	156.8	156.0	155.3	155.5	155.9	155.3	154.8	154.1	154.2	154.4	155.7	155.3
25	Furniture and fixtures	145.1	146.2	145.7	145.7	145.9	146.1	146.6	146.6	147.0	146.7	146.9	146.5	146.9	147.1	147.3
26	Paper and allied products	146.2	143.7	142.9	143.3	142.5	142.8	142.9	143.5	144.1	144.6	145.3	145.0	145.0	145.2	143.9
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	188.7	193.0	192.1	192.6	192.6	192.9	193.1	193.2	193.4	193.8	194.0	194.2	195.7	196.3	196.5
28	Chemicals and allied products	158.4	157.3	155.1	155.9	156.3	157.0	158.5	158.6	158.7	159.5	160.6	159.6	160.8	162.0	163.7
29	Petroleum refining and related products	105.3	98.8	89.2	100.5	99.7	98.9	101.1	103.2	109.6	117.6	107.1	102.4	116.3	138.2	146.0
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	125.9	125.4	124.6	124.8	125.3	125.8	125.5	125.9	126.3	126.3	125.7	125.6	126.4	126.9	128.3
31	Leather and leather products	141.3	141.1	140.0	140.1	140.6	140.9	141.4	142.0	141.9	141.7	142.3	142.4	142.3	142.8	143.1
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	136.0	137.0	136.3	136.6	137.1	137.2	137.0	137.4	137.6	137.5	136.9	137.2	137.6	137.8	137.6
33	Primary metal industries	116.1	116.1	114.4	114.7	115.4	116.3	116.9	117.1	117.9	117.6	118.2	117.9	117.5	117.9	117.8
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	131.0	131.7	131.2	131.3	131.4	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.1	132.1	132.3	132.3	132.4	132.5	132.7
35	Machinery, except electrical	118.0	117.2	117.7	117.6	117.6	117.4	117.2	116.8	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.3	116.2
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	107.0	105.7	106.6	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.5	105.4	105.1	104.9	104.5	104.3	104.0	104.1
37	Transportation	137.9	137.2	137.9	137.7	137.1	137.0	135.5	135.0	135.1	139.2	138.3	136.8	138.5	137.5	139.8
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	127.3	128.5	128.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.7	128.7	128.8	128.9	129.8	130.2	129.9
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100)	132.4	133.2	132.9	133.3	133.1	133.3	133.4	133.4	133.5	133.4	132.7	133.7	133.9	133.8	134.0
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100)	123.1	124.5	123.5	123.7	124.1	124.3	124.3	125.0	125.1	125.4	125.9	125.9	126.5	126.8	127.3
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)	143.4	150.2	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100)	129.8	134.0	128.7	127.9	131.7	134.0	135.4	135.3	139.0	138.4	141.0	142.3	142.4	140.8	140.9
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)	157.2	158.0	156.8	156.3	156.2	156.8	157.9	158.0	158.6	159.6	160.3	160.7	160.6	159.8	160.3
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)	110.3	111.9	111.6	111.5	111.3	111.5	112.3	112.5	112.5	112.7	112.3	112.3	111.2	111.2	111.2

37. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finished goods										
Total	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.8
Foods	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.0
Energy	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8
Other	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components										
Total	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8
Foods	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3
Energy	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9
Other	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8
Crude materials for further processing										
Total	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1
Foods	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5
Energy	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	101.8
Other	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	100.8

38. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2002										2003		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
0	**Food and live animals**	100.3	100.6	99.7	99.8	101.1	103.4	107.7	106.4	106.7	105.8	105.6	106.1	105.9
01	Meat and meat preparations	93.2	92.0	91.6	90.0	87.8	88.7	89.8	89.1	87.8	90.3	90.4	95.4	96.4
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	105.4	105.2	103.8	106.5	112.7	119.9	133.4	130.5	131.7	126.3	123.0	123.2	122.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	102.5	103.7	103.8	99.0	98.0	98.2	98.9	97.8	98.9	98.3	100.6	97.4	95.2
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	87.7	89.7	90.9	95.3	99.8	97.9	97.3	96.8	98.3	98.5	99.8	101.0	102.2
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	92.0	93.8	95.1	102.9	117.0	113.5	114.1	107.2	116.9	116.2	119.4	116.6	116.6
24	Cork and wood	87.2	87.3	87.4	87.1	88.1	88.8	90.0	90.7	90.7	90.3	90.9	91.1	91.2
25	Pulp and waste paper	74.1	77.1	81.0	89.3	96.5	89.6	86.5	88.5	87.8	85.2	82.6	86.4	89.3
26	Textile fibers and their waste	86.2	86.8	84.9	88.6	94.6	93.1	94.2	94.2	96.4	98.3	100.2	101.6	105.0
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	87.3	91.7	98.9	99.8	99.6	97.9	93.9	94.1	91.8	96.3	99.6	104.6	104.4
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	89.8	99.7	95.4	93.9	97.1	97.3	102.8	109.3	104.5	99.5	112.0	123.8	130.7
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.9	114.3	114.3	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.9
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	83.6	95.8	90.2	87.9	91.6	92.0	98.0	105.8	99.6	92.2	108.1	122.9	130.2
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.4	96.1	96.4	96.8	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	99.1	100.1
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	100.5	100.3	100.2	100.4	100.8	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.2	101.2	102.1	104.1	104.1
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	97.6	97.5	97.1	97.3	97.1	97.5	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.3	95.4	96.0	96.2
57	Plastics in primary forms	87.6	90.5	92.2	92.5	93.1	93.1	92.9	97.3	93.5	92.9	95.1	97.1	99.5
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	95.8	95.3	95.6	96.0	96.4	96.5	96.9	97.6	97.7	95.9	97.1	97.5	97.2
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	98.0	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.3	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.8	100.6	100.6	100.8
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	96.7	97.4	97.4	98.0	98.7	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	100.8	101.1	101.5	102.7	103.8	105.1	205.9	105.7	105.4	105.6	107.1	108.8	108.4
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	92.5	92.9	93.1	94.8	95.7	96.2	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.8	97.3	97.2	96.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.1	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	101.4	101.3	101.3	100.5	100.4	100.5
68	Nonferrous metals	85.1	86.5	86.5	85.3	85.2	84.9	84.4	83.4	83.2	83.5	82.2	83.3	84.3
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	99.5	99.5	99.3	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.5
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.7	105.2	105.1	106.5	106.8	106.9
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	101.1	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.1	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.7	102.2	102.2	102.2
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.3	101.6	102.0	102.3	102.1
75	Computer equipment and office machines	93.1	92.5	91.7	90.4	90.4	90.3	89.3	89.1	88.6	88.6	88.8	89.1	88.5
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.7	96.2	96.3	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.2	96.2	95.3	95.3
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	94.7	94.8	94.6	93.9	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.3	93.4	92.9	92.3	92.1	92.0
78	Road vehicles	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.1	100.9
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.4	101 6	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.9	101.9

39. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2002										2003		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
0	**Food and live animals**	96.4	97.0	96.4	94.5	96.3	96.6	98.8	97.6	97.6	98.8	100.4	99.8	100.8
01	Meat and meat preparations	109.8	110.1	105.4	104.0	105.9	105.4	103.4	102.0	101.2	106.8	101.7	107.4	106.8
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	80.4	80.1	80.0	79.8	81.9	83.0	84.9	81.4	82.0	82.5	81.1	81.1	80.5
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	104.0	104.9	108.1	102.2	105.0	105.0	106.7	107.5	106.2	105.6	111.5	104.7	110.8
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	83.3	88.5	83.8	84.6	84.2	84,5	93.5	94.3	98.6	99.9	102.0	106.7	100.2
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	102.1	102.0	102.7	103.0	102.7	102.5	102.6	102.4	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.3	103.8
11	Beverages	102.5	102.3	102.4	102.8	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.7	102.8
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	95.8	96.3	97.0	96.4	96.8	96.8	96.4	95.7	94.9	94.5	95.2	97.4	98.5
24	Cork and wood	106.6	108.1	105.2	103.1	103.4	101.8	98.3	96.3	96.0	94.0	94.7	96.8	95.0
25	Pulp and waste paper	74.9	73.4	74.7	77.1	80.2	82.3	82.3	82.3	80.5	78.9	77.9	80.1	86.5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	93.7	95.0	95.6	95.9	96.4	95.2	93.3	93.8	93.9	94.7	95.5	99.1	99.9
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	92.3	90.5	103.8	92.8	91.0	97.5	104.0	101.6	99.9	101.4	103.6	102.3	102.6
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	76.4	87.1	89.0	86.0	66.1	91.1	96.3	97.0	90.4	94.9	109.6	121.4	127.2
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	77.4	86.8	89.1	85.9	88.9	92.9	97.8	97.7	89.8	94.2	108.1	120.0	119.6
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	64.8	86.0	84.3	83.6	77.7	72.7	81.1	87.3	92.1	97.0	117.8	129.3	185.2
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	96.3	97.3	97.5	97.0	98.6	98.9	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.2	99.1	99.8	101.0
52	Inorganic chemicals	97.8	98.5	98.5	98.6	100.0	100.2	100.1	101.5	102.5	102.5	104.2	106.7	110.8
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	97.2	95.6	95.6	96.2	96.4	96.8	96.6	95.8	95.9	96.7	96.5	97.5	97.6
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	96.0	96.6	96.7	98.0	98.7	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.2	101.8	101.5	101.1
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	99.8	98.9	99.1	99.9	100.4	101.2	98.4	98.4	98.8	99.2	97.2	97.9	98.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	91.5	91.4	91.1	91.8	96.6	96,4	97.9	96.4	96.0	94.8	97.3	97.9	99.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	100.6	101.8	101.8	100.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6	100.2	100.1	100.4
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	93.6	94.5	94.3	93.6	93.5	93.5	92.4	91.0	90.8	91.6	92.1	92.8	97.3
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	92.2	92.6	92.3	92.8	93.0	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.7	93.2	94.2	94.3
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	97.6	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.0
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	93.4	92.5	91.9	91.7	91.7	92.7	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.0	92.6	92.6	93.0
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	96.9	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.6
68	Nonferrous metals	76.9	79.2	79.7	79.7	79.2	77.7	76.4	76.0	76.6	77.3	76.1	79.2	80.0
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.8
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	97.1	97.2	97.0	97.1	96.9	96.9	96.7	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.0	95.9	95.8
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.0	98.7	99.2	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.2	99.4	100.3	100.7
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	97.5	97.6	97.4	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.8
75	Computer equipment and office machines	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.2	86.9	86.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.9	83.3	82.7
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	94.8	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.0	93.1	92.8	92.3	91.1	92.0	91.7	90.4	90.0
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.7	96.5	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.4	95.7	95.6
78	Road vehicles	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.6	100.6
85	Footwear	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	97.2	97.2	97.4	97.8	98.4	98.8	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.2	99.4

40. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002										2003		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	97.6	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.5	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.9	99.5	99.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	99.7	100.3	100.4	101.5	104.0	106.1	109.8	107.6	109.6	108.7	108.7	108.3	108.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	100.0	100.8	100.9	101.7	104.5	106.7	110.7	108.2	110.4	109.5	109.4	108.8	108.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	98.3	96.2	96.1	100.7	100.0	100.7	101.3	102.1	102.0	102.3	102.8	104.6	110.3
Industrial supplies and materials	91.9	93.4	93.8	94.6	95.6	95.5	95.9	96.4	96.1	96.0	97.3	99.2	100.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	93.6	93.6	93.0	95.8	97.9	97.7	98.4	98.4	100.1	101.9	103.3	103.8	104.8
Fuels and lubricants	85.6	90.3	87.9	86.7	88.3	88.0	92.9	94.0	91.6	91.3	96.2	103.7	108.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	92.6	94.0	94.8	95.7	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.8	96.5	96.4	97.3	98.8	99.9
Selected building materials	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.2	95.0	95.4	96.2	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.1	96.5	96.4
Capital goods	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.5
Nonelectrical machinery	97.5	97.6	97.3	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.9	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.4	99.4
Nondurables, manufactured	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	98.2	98.9	98.7
Durables, manufactured	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7
Agricultural commodities	98.9	99.6	99.5	100.7	103.4	105.2	108.6	106.6	108.7	108.2	108.3	107.9	107.5
Nonagricultural commodities	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.8	99.1

41. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category											2003		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	92.8	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.5	94.8	95.5	95.5	94.6	95.2	96.9	98.5	99.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	95.0	96.0	97.2	96.2	96.9	96.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.2	101.3	101.2	102.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	99.5	100.9	102.7	101.3	102.4	102.0	105.4	106.1	105.8	106.0	107.9	107.8	109.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	85.5	85.5	85.2	85.1	85.0	86.0	87.3	86.6	87.1	87.5	86.8	86.9	86.4
Industrial supplies and materials	84.9	90.3	90.8	89.8	91.3	92.6	95.2	95.4	92.3	94.6	101.3	107.5	110.2
Fuels and lubricants	76.4	87.1	88.5	85.8	88.1	90.7	96.2	96.7	89.8	94.7	109.1	121.0	126.3
Petroleum and petroleum products	76.9	86.7	88.4	85.3	88.5	91.8	97.1	97.0	89.0	94.0	107.7	120.0	119.9
Paper and paper base stocks	88.0	87.0	86.7	87.1	88.0	89.3	90.5	90.1	89.7	89.1	88.6	89.1	91.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	95.9	97.4	97.4	97.1	98.1	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.7	100.1	101.5	102.4	104.2
Selected building materials	100.7	101.0	99.6	99.1	99.9	99.2	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.3
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	83.8	86.2	86.6	88.5	89.4	88.6	89.7	89.9	90.5	91.5	90.5	93.3	93.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	97.2	97.6	96.8	96.7	97.1	97.0	96.9	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.9	97.4	97.9
Capital goods	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment	95.5	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	95.7	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.3	95.5	95.5
Nonelectrical machinery	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.4	93.8	93.9	93.7	92.9	92.9	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.5	100.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.9
Nondurables, manufactured	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7
Durables, manufactured	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.3	97.0	96.8	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	96.1	95.8	97.6	95.6	95.3	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.7

42. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100]

Category	2001				2002				2003
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Air freight (inbound)	97.9	95.1	94.9	95.2	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.8	108.9
Air freight (outbound)	100.1	98.0	97.6	97.9	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	97.2
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	101.9	106.4	107.6	103.5	103.3	110.7	114.3	107.9	112.0
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	100.7	103.8	110.2	100.8	99.4	110.9	118.5	107.2	111.7
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	102.8	100.8	98.1	93.6	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3	95.5

43. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	2000				2001				2002				2003
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	115.3	117.2	117.3	117.9	117.5	117.4	117.9	120.1	122.5	123.1	124.8	124.9	125.7
Compensation per hour	131.4	132.4	135.0	136.3	137.3	137.5	137.8	138.3	139.3	140.8	142.7	142.8	144.2
Real compensation per hour	110.5	110.5	111.7	111.9	111.8	111.0	111.1	111.6	112.0	112.3	113.2	112.7	112.7
Unit labor costs	114.0	113.0	115.1	115.6	116.9	117.1	116.8	115.1	113.7	114.4	113.4	114.3	114.7
Unit nonlabor payments	110.7	114.1	111.2	112.0	112.3	113.6	115.5	117.2	119.9	119.3	121.4	120.9	121.6
Implicit price deflator	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.3	115.2	115.8	116.4	115.9	116.0	116.2	116.3	116.8	117.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	114.7	116.4	116.6	117.1	116.7	116.6	117.2	119.3	121.8	122.3	123.9	124.2	124.8
Compensation per hour	130.8	131.5	134.3	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.7	137.2	138.1	139.5	140.1	141.5	142.7
Real compensation per hour	110.0	109.8	111.1	111.2	110.9	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.7	111.6
Unit labor costs	114.0	113.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	116.9	116.6	115.0	113.4	114.1	113.1	113.9	114.4
Unit nonlabor payments	112.3	115.6	112.8	113.4	113.8	115.3	117.2	119.2	121.7	121.7	123.5	123.1	123.6
Implicit price deflator	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.8	115.7	116.3	116.8	116.5	116.4	116.8	116.9	117.3	117.7
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	117.8	118.3	119.5	119.5	118.8	119.4	120.4	123.5	124.9	126.7	127.7	129.3	130.2
Compensation per hour	126.9	127.8	130.4	131.7	131.3	131.9	132.7	133.6	134.7	136.2	137.2	138.8	140.4
Real compensation per hour	106.7	106.6	107.9	108.2	106.9	106.5	107.0	107.8	108.4	108.6	108.8	109.6	109.8
Total unit costs	106.9	107.5	108.6	109.8	110.8	111.3	111.7	109.8	109.5	109.4	109.6	109.3	109.6
Unit labor costs	107.8	108.0	109.1	110.2	110.6	110.4	110.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.4	107.4	107.8
Unit nonlabor costs	104.5	106.3	107.1	108.9	111.6	113.5	115.5	114.1	114.0	114.5	115.4	114.7	114.3
Unit profits	119.5	118.8	109.5	98.6	93.1	95.4	97.9	107.6	107.6	107.8	104.6	109.7	110.3
Unit nonlabor payments	108.4	109.5	107.7	106.3	106.9	108.9	111.0	112.4	112.4	112.8	112.6	113.4	113.3
Implicit price deflator	108.0	108.5	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.1	109.4	109.6
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	133.6	134.9	135.4	135.9	135.4	135.4	136.4	137.6	140.1	141.5	143.4	143.3	143.9
Compensation per hour	131.4	129.3	132.2	131.5	132.0	133.0	133.3	134.3	135.6	137.2	137.7	139.5	141.1
Real compensation per hour	110.5	107.9	109.4	108.0	107.4	107.4	107.5	108.3	109.1	109.4	109.2	110.1	110.3
Unit labor costs	98.4	95.9	97.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	97.8	97.6	96.8	96.9	96.0	97.4	98.0

44. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1996 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	45.6	63.0	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	100.0	102.0	104.8	104.8
Output per unit of capital services	110.4	111.1	101.5	99.3	96.1	97.7	98.5	100.3	99.7	100.0	100.5	100.1	100.1
Multifactor productivity	65.2	80.0	88.3	95.3	94.4	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.4	100.0	101.1	102.6	102.6
Output	27.5	42.0	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	100.0	105.2	110.6	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	54.0	61.0	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	100.0	103.7	106.4	106.4
Capital services	24.9	37.8	58.6	84.2	86.0	87.7	89.8	92.6	96.0	100.0	104.7	110.4	110.4
Combined units of labor and capital input	42.3	52.4	67.3	87.7	87.5	88.8	91.1	94.6	97.3	100.0	104.0	107.7	107.7
Capital per hour of all persons	41.3	56.7	74.7	90.8	95.0	97.0	96.8	96.3	97.6	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	48.7	64.9	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	100.0	101.7	104.5	104.5
Output per unit of capital services	120.1	118.3	105.7	100.0	96.6	97.9	98.8	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.2	99.8	99.8
Multifactor productivity	69.1	82.6	90.5	95.6	94.7	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.6	100.0	100.9	102.4	102.4
Output	27.2	41.9	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	100.0	105.1	110.6	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	50.1	59.3	70.7	89.2	88.0	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.6
Capital services	22.6	35.5	56.4	83.5	85.4	87.3	89.5	92.3	95.9	100.0	104.9	110.8	110.8
Combined units of labor and capital input	39.3	50.7	65.9	87.3	87.1	88.4	91.0	94.4	97.2	100.0	104.2	108.0	108.0
Capital per hour of all persons	40.5	54.8	73.1	90.3	94.7	96.8	96.5	96.3	97.6	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Manufacturing (1992 = 100)													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.8	95.0	100.0	101.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.1	124.3	124.3
Output per unit of capital services	124.3	116.5	100.9	101.6	97.5	100.0	101.1	104.0	105.0	104.5	105.6	106.5	106.5
Multifactor productivity	72.7	84.4	86.6	99.3	98.3	100.0	100.4	102.6	105.0	106.1	109.8	113.2	113.2
Output	38.5	56.5	75.3	97.3	95.4	100.0	103.3	108.7	113.4	116.9	123.5	130.7	130.7
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	92.0	104.2	107.5	104.8	100.4	100.0	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	105.5	105.2	105.2
Capital services	30.9	48.5	74.7	95.8	97.9	100.0	102.2	104.5	108.0	111.9	116.9	122.8	122.8
Energy	51.3	85.4	92.5	99.9	100.1	100.0	103.7	107.3	109.5	107.0	103.9	109.2	109.2
Nonenergy materials	38.2	44.8	75.0	92.5	93.6	100.0	105.7	111.3	112.8	120.4	120.4	127.2	127.2
Purchased business services	28.2	48.8	73.7	92.5	92.1	100.0	103.0	105.1	110.0	108.9	114.2	116.8	116.8
Combined units of all factor inputs	52.9	67.0	87.0	98.0	97.0	100.0	102.9	106.0	107.9	110.2	112.5	115.5	115.5

45. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.8	67.0	80.4	95.2	101.9	102.6	105.4	107.8	110.6	113.5	116.9	118.2	123.8
Compensation per hour	13.7	23.5	54.2	90.7	104.5	106.7	110.1	113.5	119.7	125.2	133.8	137.7	141.8
Real compensation per hour	59.8	78.6	89.2	96.3	99.9	99.6	100.1	101.0	105.0	107.6	111.2	111.4	112.3
Unit labor costs	28.0	35.1	67.4	95.3	102.6	104.1	104.5	105.3	108.2	110.3	114.4	116.5	113.9
Unit nonlabor payments	25.2	31.6	61.5	93.9	106.4	109.4	113.3	117.1	114.5	113.9	112.0	114.7	120.4
Implicit price deflator	27.0	33.9	65.2	94.8	104.0	106.0	107.7	109.7	110.6	111.8	113.5	115.8	116.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.9	68.9	82.0	95.3	101.8	102.8	105.4	107.5	110.3	112.9	116.2	117.5	123.1
Compensation per hour	14.3	23.7	54.6	90.5	104.3	106.6	109.8	113.1	119.1	124.3	133.0	136.6	139.8
Real compensation per hour	62.6	79.2	89.8	96.2	99.7	99.4	99.8	100.6	104.5	106.8	110.6	110.5	111.3
Unit labor costs	27.5	34.4	66.5	95.0	102.5	103.7	104.2	105.2	108.0	110.1	114.4	116.3	113.6
Unit nonlabor payments	24.6	31.3	60.5	93.6	106.9	110.4	113.5	118.0	115.7	115.5	113.5	116.4	122.5
Implicit price deflator	26.5	33.3	64.3	94.5	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.8	110.8	112.1	114.1	116.3	116.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	55.4	70.4	81.1	95.4	103.1	104.2	107.5	108.4	111.7	114.7	118.8	120.5	127.1
Compensation per hour	15.6	25.3	56.4	90.8	104.2	106.2	109.0	110.3	116.0	121.1	129.2	132.4	136.7
Real compensation per hour	68.1	84.4	92.9	96.5	99.6	99.0	99.0	98.1	101.7	104.1	107.4	107.0	108.8
Total unit costs	26.8	34.8	68.4	95.9	101.1	102.0	101.2	101.5	103.3	105.1	108.2	110.9	109.5
Unit labor costs	28.1	35.9	69.6	95.2	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.8	103.8	105.6	108.8	109.9	107.5
Unit nonlabor costs	23.3	31.9	65.1	98.0	101.3	102.2	100.6	100.9	102.2	103.5	106.7	113.7	114.6
Unit profits	50.2	44.4	68.8	94.3	131.7	139.0	152.2	156.9	141.7	131.7	111.6	98.5	107.4
Unit nonlabor payments	30.2	35.1	66.0	97.1	109.0	111.6	113.8	115.2	112.3	110.7	108.0	109.8	112.8
Implicit price deflator	28.8	35.6	68.4	95.8	103.7	105.1	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.3	108.5	109.8	109.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.6	123.3	129.7	134.9	136.0	142.1
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1	137.5
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.4	101.0	100.6	99.4	99.1	103.0	104.9	109.0	107.7	109.4
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.8	100.7	99.0	96.9	94.8	95.2	94.1	97.2	97.9	96.8
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	99.8	102.8	106.9	109.9	110.0	103.7	104.9	107.0	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.0	102.0	103.9	104.8	104.1	100.4	100.7	103.2	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

46. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Mining												
Copper ores	102	102.7	100.5	115.2	118.1	126.0	117.2	116.5	118.9	118.3	110.0	122.6
Gold and silver ores	104	122.3	127.4	141.6	159.8	160.8	144.2	138.3	158.5	187.6	197.5	239.9
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	118.7	122.4	133.0	141.2	148.1	155.9	168.0	176.6	188.0	194.9	207.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	97.0	97.9	102.1	105.9	112.4	119.4	123.9	125.2	127.5	134.5	142.5
Crushed and broken stone	142	102.2	99.8	105.0	103.6	108.7	105.4	107.2	112.6	110.2	105.0	101.9
Manufacturing												
Meat products	201	97.1	99.6	104.6	104.3	101.2	102.3	97.4	102.5	102.3	101.8	102.9
Dairy products	202	107.3	108.3	111.4	109.6	111.8	116.4	116.0	119.3	119.3	112.7	113.5
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	95.6	99.2	100.5	106.8	107.6	109.1	109.2	110.7	117.8	120.4	123.5
Grain mill products	204	105.4	104.9	107.8	109.2	108.4	115.4	108.0	118.2	126.2	129.3	127.5
Bakery products	205	92.7	90.6	93.8	94.4	96.4	97.3	95.6	99.1	100.9	106.4	107.6
Sugar and confectionery products	206	103.2	102.0	99.8	104.5	106.2	108.3	113.7	116.7	123.0	127.0	130.5
Fats and oils	207	118.1	120.1	114.1	112.6	111.8	120.3	110.1	120.2	137.3	154.4	151.4
Beverages	208	117.0	120.0	127.1	126.4	130.1	133.5	135.0	135.5	136.4	129.7	128.6
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	99.2	101.7	101.5	105.2	100.9	102.9	109.1	104.0	112.4	113.9	116.3
Cigarettes	211	113.2	107.6	111.6	106.5	126.6	142.9	147.2	147.2	152.2	137.7	139.1
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	103.1	111.2	110.3	117.8	122.1	134.0	137.3	131.2	136.2	139.3	140.2
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	111.3	116.2	126.2	131.7	142.5	145.3	147.6	162.2	168.6	175.3	167.4
Narrow fabric mills	224	96.5	99.6	112.9	111.4	120.1	118.9	126.3	110.8	117.7	124.9	117.1
Knitting mills	225	107.5	114.0	119.3	127.9	134.1	138.3	150.3	138.0	135.9	146.6	155.6
Textile finishing, except wool	226	83.4	79.9	78.6	79.3	81.2	78.5	79.2	94.3	93.7	94.4	97.2
Carpets and rugs	227	93.2	89.2	96.1	97.1	93.3	95.8	100.2	100.3	102.3	96.0	103.0
Yarn and thread mills	228	110.2	111.4	119.6	126.6	130.7	137.4	147.4	150.4	153.0	157.6	155.4
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	109.2	104.6	106.5	110.4	118.5	123.7	123.1	118.7	120.1	128.0	134.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	102.1	108.4	109.1	108.4	111.7	123.4	134.7	162.1	174.8	190.9	200.3
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	104.1	104.3	109.4	121.8	127.4	135.5	141.6	149.9	151.9	173.9	189.9
Women's and children's undergarments	234	102.1	113.7	117.4	124.5	138.0	161.3	174.5	208.9	216.4	294.7	352.3
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	89.2	91.1	93.6	87.2	77.7	84.3	82.2	87.1	98.7	99.3	106.1
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	238	90.6	91.8	91.3	94.0	105.5	116.8	120.1	101.5	108.0	105.8	111.3
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	99.9	100.7	107.5	108.5	107.8	109.2	105.6	119.2	117.3	128.8	132.5
Sawmills and planing mills	242	99.8	102.6	108.1	101.9	103.3	110.2	115.6	116.9	118.7	125.4	124.4
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	98.0	98.0	99.9	97.0	94.5	92.7	92.4	89.1	91.3	89.2	91.4
Wood containers	244	111.2	113.1	109.4	100.1	100.9	106.1	106.7	106.2	106.5	103.9	104.6
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	100.3	99.2	100.3	94.6
Miscellaneous wood products	249	107.7	110.5	114.2	115.3	111.8	115.4	114.4	123.4	131.2	140.7	146.5
Household furniture	251	104.5	107.1	110.5	110.6	112.5	116.9	121.6	121.3	125.7	128.9	128.4
Office furniture	252	95.0	94.1	102.5	103.2	100.5	101.1	106.4	118.3	113.1	108.9	111.2
Public building and related furniture	253	119.8	120.2	140.6	161.0	157.4	173.3	181.5	214.9	207.6	222.4	202.0
Partitions and fixtures	254	95.6	93.0	102.7	107.4	98.9	101.2	97.5	121.1	125.6	125.9	131.9
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	103.5	102.1	99.5	103.6	104.7	110.0	113.2	110.7	121.9	119.1	110.5
Pulp mills	261	116.7	128.3	137.3	122.5	128.9	131.9	132.6	82.3	86.6	84.8	78.8
Paper mills	262	102.3	99.2	103.3	102.4	110.2	118.6	111.6	112.0	114.8	126.2	133.5
Paperboard mills	263	100.6	101.4	104.4	108.4	114.9	119.5	118.0	126.7	127.8	134.9	135.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	101.3	103.4	105.2	107.9	108.4	105.1	106.3	109.7	113.5	111.9	112.9
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	101.4	105.3	105.5	107.9	110.6	113.3	113.6	119.5	123.0	126.0	128.3
Newspapers	271	90.6	85.8	81.5	79.4	79.9	79.0	77.4	79.0	83.6	86.0	88.3
Periodicals	272	93.9	89.5	92.9	89.5	81.9	87.8	89.1	100.1	112.2	111.2	109.9
Books	273	96.6	100.8	97.7	103.5	103.0	101.6	99.3	102.6	100.9	106.1	106.1
Miscellaneous publishing	274	92.2	95.9	105.8	104.5	97.5	94.8	93.6	114.5	119.4	127.2	127.8
Commercial printing	275	102.5	102.0	108.0	106.9	106.5	107.2	108.3	108.8	109.9	115.0	118.7
Manifold business forms	276	93.0	89.1	94.5	91.1	82.0	76.9	75.2	77.9	76.7	70.6	69.4
Greeting cards	277	100.6	92.7	96.7	91.4	89.0	92.5	90.8	92.2	104.1	109.3	105.1
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	99.4	96.1	103.6	98.7	105.4	108.7	114.5	114.2	116.5	123.8	126.2
Printing trade services	279	99.3	100.6	112.0	115.3	111.0	116.7	126.2	123.3	126.7	121.5	119.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	106.8	109.7	109.7	105.6	102.3	109.3	110.1	116.8	145.8	148.5	141.3
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	100.9	100.0	107.5	112.0	125.3	128.3	125.3	135.4	142.2	148.6	151.0
Drugs	283	103.8	104.5	99.5	99.7	104.6	108.7	112.5	112.4	104.3	105.6	106.2
Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	103.8	105.3	104.4	108.7	111.2	118.6	120.9	126.4	122.7	114.8	124.8
Paints and allied products	285	106.3	104.3	102.9	108.8	116.7	118.0	125.6	126.4	126.8	122.7	124.6
Industrial organic chemicals	286	101.4	95.8	94.6	92.2	99.9	98.6	99.0	111.3	105.7	120.6	127.8
Agricultural chemicals	287	104.7	99.5	99.5	103.8	105.0	108.5	110.0	119.8	118.0	104.6	112.0

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	97.3	96.1	101.8	107.1	105.7	107.8	110.1	120.3	120.8	123.3	125.6
Petroleum refining	291	109.2	106.6	111.3	120.1	123.8	132.3	142.0	149.2	155.8	170.2	180.2
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	98.0	94.1	100.4	108.0	104.9	111.2	113.1	123.1	124.7	123.4	126.1
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	94.8	90.6	101.5	104.2	96.3	87.4	87.1	96.5	98.5	86.5	82.9
Tires and inner tubes	301	103.0	102.4	107.8	116.5	124.1	131.1	138.8	149.1	144.1	142.1	145.9
Hose and belting and gaskets and packing	305	96.1	92.4	97.8	99.7	102.7	104.6	107.4	113.5	112.7	110.6	115.4
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	306	109.0	109.9	115.2	123.1	119.1	121.5	121.0	125.3	132.3	136.9	144.7
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	105.7	108.3	114.4	116.7	120.8	121.0	124.7	129.9	133.8	140.9	145.4
Footwear, except rubber	314	101.1	94.4	104.2	105.2	113.0	117.1	126.1	121.4	110.9	132.6	146.2
Flat glass	321	84.5	83.6	92.7	97.7	97.6	99.6	101.5	107.6	114.0	129.4	140.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	104.8	102.3	108.9	108.7	112.9	115.7	121.4	128.3	135.2	139.3	135.8
Products of purchased glass	323	92.6	97.7	101.5	106.2	105.9	106.1	122.0	125.1	122.0	130.2	137.2
Cement, hydraulic	324	112.4	108.3	115.1	119.9	125.6	124.3	128.7	133.1	134.1	138.6	136.9
Structural clay products	325	109.6	109.8	111.4	106.8	114.0	112.6	119.6	111.9	114.8	123.5	124.8
Pottery and related products	326	98.7	95.9	99.5	100.3	108.5	109.4	119.4	124.2	127.4	122.0	121.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	102.3	101.2	102.5	104.6	101.5	104.5	107.3	107.6	112.8	111.1	105.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	329	95.4	94.0	104.3	104.5	106.3	107.8	110.4	114.7	114.9	113.3	116.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	109.7	107.8	117.0	133.6	142.4	142.6	147.5	155.0	151.0	155.6	160.1
Iron and steel foundries	332	106.1	104.5	107.2	112.1	113.0	112.7	116.2	120.8	121.1	128.9	132.1
Primary nonferrous metals	333	102.3	110.7	101.9	107.9	105.3	111.0	110.8	112.0	118.9	117.7	111.9
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	92.7	91.0	96.0	98.3	101.2	99.2	104.0	111.3	115.7	121.4	118.0
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	104.0	103.6	103.6	108.5	112.1	117.8	122.3	127.0	131.5	129.8	129.7
Miscellaneous primary metal products	339	113.7	109.1	114.5	111.3	134.5	152.2	149.6	136.2	140.0	149.0	154.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	117.6	122.9	127.8	132.3	140.9	144.2	155.2	160.3	163.8	157.9	159.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	97.3	96.8	100.1	104.0	109.2	111.3	118.2	114.6	115.7	121.9	125.4
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	102.6	102.0	98.4	102.0	109.1	109.2	118.6	127.3	130.5	125.7	132.2
Fabricated structural metal products	344	98.8	100.0	103.9	104.8	107.7	105.8	106.5	111.9	112.7	112.8	112.8
Metal forgings and stampings	346	95.6	92.9	103.7	108.7	108.5	109.3	113.6	120.2	125.9	128.3	129.8
Metal services, n.e.c.	347	104.7	99.4	111.6	120.6	123.0	127.7	128.4	124.4	127.3	126.1	135.7
Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c.	348	82.1	81.5	88.6	84.6	83.6	87.6	87.5	93.7	96.6	91.0	92.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	97.5	97.4	101.1	102.0	103.2	106.6	108.3	107.7	111.6	109.3	109.2
Engines and turbines	351	106.5	105.8	103.3	109.2	122.3	122.7	136.6	136.9	146.1	151.5	164.5
Farm and garden machinery	352	116.5	112.9	113.9	118.6	125.0	134.7	137.2	141.2	148.5	128.6	139.6
Construction and related machinery	353	107.0	99.1	102.0	108.2	117.7	122.1	123.3	132.5	137.6	133.6	139.8
Metalworking machinery	354	101.1	96.4	104.3	107.4	109.9	114.8	114.9	119.2	119.8	123.0	129.8
Special industry machinery	355	107.5	108.3	106.0	113.6	121.2	132.3	134.0	131.7	124.5	138.6	172.2
General industrial machinery	356	101.5	101.6	101.6	104.8	106.7	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.2	113.1	118.7
Computer and office equipment	357	138.1	149.6	195.7	258.6	328.6	469.4	681.3	960.2	1356.6	1862.5	2172.0
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	103.6	100.7	104.9	108.6	110.7	112.7	114.7	115.0	121.4	124.0	122.3
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	107.3	109.0	117.0	118.5	127.4	138.8	141.4	129.3	127.5	135.8	141.8
Electric distribution equipment	361	106.3	106.5	119.6	122.2	131.8	143.0	143.9	142.8	147.5	148.9	155.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	107.7	107.1	117.1	132.9	134.9	150.8	154.3	164.2	162.3	158.3	157.0
Household appliances	363	105.8	106.5	115.0	123.4	131.4	127.3	127.4	142.9	150.2	149.5	162.4
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	99.9	97.5	105.7	107.8	113.4	113.7	116.9	121.8	129.2	132.4	134.8
Communications equipment	366	123.8	129.1	154.9	163.1	186.4	200.7	229.5	275.4	284.5	371.9	448.8
Electronic components and accessories	367	133.4	154.7	189.3	217.9	274.0	401.5	515.0	613.4	768.6	1062.6	1440.1
Miscellaneous electrical equipment & supplies	369	90.6	98.6	101.3	108.2	110.5	114.1	123.1	128.3	135.3	147.2	156.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	102.4	96.6	104.2	106.2	108.8	106.7	107.2	116.3	125.2	136.7	127.1
Aircraft and parts	372	98.9	108.2	112.3	115.2	109.5	107.8	113.1	114.7	140.1	138.1	132.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	103.7	96.3	102.7	105.9	103.8	98.1	99.3	105.5	102.5	113.1	121.6
Railroad equipment	374	141.1	146.9	147.9	151.0	152.5	150.0	148.3	184.2	189.1	212.8	218.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	93.8	99.8	108.4	130.9	125.1	120.3	125.5	120.4	127.7	122.4	119.4
Guided missiles, space vehicles, parts	376	116.5	110.5	110.5	119.4	114.9	116.9	125.1	133.6	138.9	156.1	113.3
Search and navigation equipment	381	112.7	118.9	122.1	129.1	132.1	149.5	142.2	149.5	149.1	149.6	163.7
Measuring and controlling devices	382	106.4	113.1	119.9	124.0	133.8	146.4	150.5	142.4	143.5	152.4	158.5
Medical instruments and supplies	384	116.9	118.7	123.5	127.3	126.7	131.5	139.8	147.4	158.6	160.4	167.0
Ophthalmic goods	385	121.2	125.1	144.5	157.8	160.6	167.2	188.2	196.3	199.0	235.2	250.2
Photographic equipment & supplies	386	107.8	110.2	116.4	126.9	132.7	129.5	128.7	121.5	128.0	160.6	169.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	99.3	95.8	96.7	96.7	99.5	100.2	102.6	114.2	113.1	134.3	144.9
Musical instruments	393	97.1	96.9	96.0	95.6	88.7	86.9	78.8	82.9	81.4	97.1	105.3

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Toys and sporting goods	394	108.1	109.7	104.9	114.2	109.7	113.6	119.9	125.7	131.6	126.6	140.4
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	118.2	116.8	111.3	111.6	129.9	135.2	144.1	127.5	132.5	123.4	124.9
Costume jewelry and notions	396	105.3	106.7	110.8	115.8	129.0	143.7	142.2	118.0	131.2	130.8	145.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	106.5	109.2	109.5	107.7	106.1	108.1	112.8	109.4	108.5	114.9	115.9
Transportation												
Railroad transportation	4011	118.5	127.8	139.6	145.4	150.3	156.2	167.0	169.8	173.3	182.5	195.8
Trucking, except local [1]	4213	111.1	116.9	123.4	126.6	129.5	125.4	130.9	132.4	129.9	131.6	131.2
United states postal service [2]	431	104.0	103.7	104.5	107.1	106.6	106.5	104.7	108.3	109.8	110.9	113.6
Air transportation	4512,13,22(pts.)	92.9	92.5	96.9	100.2	105.7	108.6	111.1	111.6	108.4	109.1	110.7
Utilities												
Telephone communications	481	113.3	119.8	127.7	135.5	142.2	148.1	159.5	160.9	170.1	186.3	201.3
Radio and television broadcasting	483	104.9	106.1	108.3	106.7	110.1	109.6	105.8	101.7	104.5	108.4	109.9
Cable and other pay TV services	484	92.6	87.6	88.5	85.3	83.4	84.5	81.9	84.7	86.1	85.0	87.6
Electric utilities	491,3(pts.)	110.1	113.4	115.2	24.1	50.5	80.8	116.8	150.0	159.6	162.0	169.6
Gas utilities	492,3(pts.)	105.8	109.6	111.1	121.8	125.6	137.1	145.9	158.6	144.4	147.2	160.6
Trade												
Lumber and other building materials dealers	521	104.3	102.3	106.4	111.4	118.9	117.8	121.6	121.8	134.2	143.0	144.2
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	106.8	100.4	107.6	114.2	127.8	130.9	133.5	134.8	163.5	165.1	170.1
Hardware stores	525	115.3	108.7	115.2	113.9	121.2	115.6	119.5	119.0	137.9	147.6	145.7
Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	526	84.7	89.3	101.2	107.1	117.0	117.4	136.4	127.5	133.7	150.4	154.5
Department stores	531	96.8	102.0	105.4	110.4	113.5	116.1	123.8	129.1	135.8	146.0	160.4
Variety stores	533	154.6	159.0	173.9	191.9	197.9	212.4	240.4	260.1	271.2	315.0	330.9
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	118.6	124.8	140.4	164.3	164.8	167.4	167.7	170.4	185.9	199.6	224.3
Grocery stores	541	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.0	95.4	93.9	92.1	91.7	92.2	95.3	96.1
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	542	98.9	90.8	99.2	97.7	95.7	94.4	86.4	90.8	95.7	97.4	110.0
Retail bakeries	546	91.2	96.7	96.5	86.5	85.3	83.0	75.9	67.6	68.1	83.1	88.4
New and used car dealers	551	106.7	104.9	107.4	108.6	109.7	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.7	111.6	112.5
Auto and home supply stores	553	103.7	100.2	101.6	100.8	105.3	109.1	108.2	108.1	113.1	115.5	119.3
Gasoline service stations	554	103.0	104.8	110.2	115.9	121.1	127.2	126.1	126.1	133.9	141.7	139.0
Men's and boy's wear stores	561	115.6	121.9	122.3	119.5	121.7	121.4	129.8	136.3	145.2	154.5	165.0
Women's clothing stores	562	106.6	111.2	123.6	130.0	130.4	139.9	154.2	157.3	176.0	190.2	205.7
Family clothing stores	565	107.8	111.5	118.6	121.5	127.7	141.8	146.9	150.2	153.1	155.9	160.4
Shoe stores	566	107.9	107.8	115.5	117.3	130.7	139.2	151.9	148.4	145.0	152.9	160.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	104.6	105.4	113.9	113.3	114.7	117.4	123.6	124.2	127.3	134.5	141.1
Household appliance stores	572	104.6	107.2	116.1	118.7	122.4	139.6	142.2	155.2	184.2	186.4	209.3
Radio, television, computer, and music stores	573	120.8	129.3	139.3	153.8	178.2	198.1	206.6	216.8	258.3	309.1	359.4
Eating and drinking places	581	104.5	103.8	103.4	103.8	102.1	102.0	100.6	101.6	102.0	104.0	107.3
Drug and proprietary stores	591	106.3	108.0	107.6	109.6	109.9	111.1	113.9	119.8	125.7	129.8	136.9
Liquor stores	592	105.9	106.9	109.6	101.8	100.1	104.7	113.8	109.9	116.5	114.5	127.7
Used merchandise stores	593	103.0	102.3	115.7	116.7	119.5	120.6	132.6	140.3	163.6	183.2	216.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	107.4	109.3	107.9	111.7	117.3	123.2	125.3	129.4	138.7	143.7	150.6
Nonstore retailers	596	111.1	112.5	126.5	132.2	149.0	152.5	173.5	186.8	208.3	220.6	263.2
Fuel dealers	598	84.6	85.3	84.3	91.9	99.0	111.4	112.5	109.1	105.8	115.2	117.3
Retail stores, n.e.c.	599	114.5	104.0	112.5	118.1	125.8	127.0	140.2	147.8	157.4	162.5	168.1
Finance and services												
Commercial banks	602	107.7	110.1	111.0	118.5	121.7	126.4	129.7	133.0	132.6	135.9	143.2
Hotels and motels	701	96.2	99.3	108.0	106.5	109.9	110.5	110.0	108.2	108.2	109.9	114.1
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	102.3	99.9	99.3	99.9	105.0	106.6	109.8	109.0	116.0	120.8	123.6
Photographic studios, portrait	722	98.2	92.1	95.8	101.8	108.3	116.2	110.7	114.1	121.6	107.7	112.0
Beauty shops	723	97.5	95.8	100.9	97.0	101.1	104.8	107.6	108.5	110.5	113.4	114.5
Barber shops	724	100.7	94.9	113.2	121.9	118.8	115.7	128.8	150.4	157.4	132.8	129.9
Funeral services and crematories	726	91.2	89.9	103.8	98.7	104.3	100.2	97.6	101.9	104.2	100.2	93.9
Automotive repair shops	753	107.9	100.1	105.1	105.7	114.3	121.6	116.1	117.2	124.9	126.4	128.5
Motion picture theaters	783	118.1	118.2	114.8	113.8	110.4	105.0	104.1	103.4	106.1	108.7	112.3

[1] Refers to output per employee.

[2] Refers to output per full-time equivalent employee year on fiscal basis.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

47. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2000				2001			
	2000	2001	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6
Canada	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8
Australia	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.8
Japan[1]	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5
France[1]	9.4	8.7	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9
Germany[1]	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Italy[1,2]	10.7	9.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.3
Sweden[1]	5.8	5.0	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
United Kingdom[1]	5.5	–	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	–

[1] Preliminary for 2001 for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

[2] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2001 (*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 25, 2002), on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site. Dash indicates data not available.

48. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Civilian labor force										
United States	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	140,863	141,815
Canada	14,177	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027
Australia	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817
Japan	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870
France	24,570	24,640	24,780	24,830	25,090	25,210	25,520	25,830	25,980	–
Germany	39,010	39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,800	39,750	–
Italy	22,910	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540
Netherlands	6,950	7,100	7,190	7,260	7,370	7,530	7,690	7,900	8,050	–
Sweden	4,520	4,443	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,537
United Kingdom	28,410	28,430	28,440	28,560	28,720	28,910	29,040	29,300	29,450	–
Participation rate[1]										
United States	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	66.9
Canada	65.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0
Australia	63.9	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.7	64.7
Japan	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6
France	55.9	55.8	55.8	55.6	55.8	55.7	56.1	56.4	56.4	–
Germany	58.2	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.6	57.5	–
Italy	47.5	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	–
Netherlands	57.8	58.6	59.0	59.2	59.8	60.8	61.7	62.8	63.5	–
Sweden	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	64.2
United Kingdom	63.1	62.8	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.2	63.3	–
Employed										
United States	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
Canada	12,672	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997
Australia	7,660	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157
Japan	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470
France	22,020	21,740	21,720	21,910	21,960	22,090	22,510	22,940	23,530	–
Germany	36,390	35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,360	36,540	–
Italy	21,230	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,280
Netherlands	6,560	6,630	6,670	6,760	6,900	7,130	7,380	7,640	7,810	–
Sweden	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,309
United Kingdom	25,530	25,450	25,720	26,070	26,380	26,880	27,210	27,530	27,830	–
Employment-population ratio[2]										
United States	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.5	63.8
Canada	58.9	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9
Australia	57.2	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.3
Japan	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4
France	50.1	49.2	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.8	49.5	50.1	51.1	–
Germany	54.2	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.6	52.8	–
Italy	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	–
Netherlands	54.5	54.7	54.7	55.1	56.0	57.5	59.2	60.8	61.6	–
Sweden	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	61.0
United Kingdom	56.7	56.2	56.7	57.2	57.6	58.5	58.9	59.4	59.4	–
Unemployed										
United States	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,655	6,742
Canada	1,505	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031
Australia	897	914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661
Japan	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400
France	2,550	2,900	3,060	2,920	3,130	3,120	3,020	2,890	2,450	–
Germany	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,440	3,210	–
Italy	1,680	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270
Netherlands	390	470	520	500	470	400	310	270	240	–
Sweden	255	415	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	228
United Kingdom	2,880	2,980	2,720	2,490	2,340	2,030	1,830	1,770	1,620	–
Unemployment rate										
United States	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Canada	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4
Australia	10.5	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7
Japan	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1
France	10.4	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.2	9.4	8.7
Germany	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.0
Italy	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6
Netherlands	5.6	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.0	3.4	3.0	–
Sweden	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0
United Kingdom	10.1	10.5	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	–

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See notes on the data for information on breaks in series.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, 1959–2001 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 25,2002), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**

Dash indicates data are not available.

49. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Output per hour														
United States	–	–	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	135.3	142.9	145.6
Canada	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	113.1	116.0	118.4	116.1
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.9	134.1	128.1
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	117.0	127.0	129.2	129.5	133.4	134.1
Denmark	29.9	52.7	90.4	99.1	99.4	100.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	22.0	43.1	66.8	93.8	97.0	100.6	108.2	113.9	114.6	121.9	127.7	132.7	142.5	146.3
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	120.3	120.4	127.9	128.2
Italy	23.6	44.3	74.2	95.8	95.9	101.4	104.9	108.0	108.1	109.9	110.0	109.9	113.0	115.0
Netherlands	18.5	37.9	68.8	98.5	99.6	101.6	113.2	118.2	120.2	122.3	125.0	128.5	133.8	–
Norway	37.4	58.8	77.5	97.6	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	104.5	105.3
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	119.4	121.9	124.5	132.3	139.5	149.7	158.0	160.4
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.8	103.9	107.1	104.9	103.8	105.2	107.0	111.6	118.0	119.8
Output														
United States	–	–	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	141.2	147.0	141.3
Canada	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	132.8	141.0	148.8	143.9
Japan	10.7	39.2	60.4	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	107.6	99.1
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	106.6	113.8	116.4	118.0	122.2	121.7
Denmark	40.8	68.0	91.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	115.1	122.9	126.7
France	31.0	64.1	88.7	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.1	126.3
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.2	95.8	101.7	101.8
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.5	113.9	114.6
Netherlands	31.5	59.1	76.8	99.9	100.4	98.4	104.6	108.1	108.7	111.5	114.8	118.1	123.7	–
Norway	57.4	90.6	104.4	100.9	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	110.2	108.9
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.1	128.4	131.1	138.0	147.6	157.8	168.7	167.4
United Kingdom	67.3	90.2	87.2	105.4	100.0	101.4	106.1	107.8	108.5	109.9	110.8	111.1	113.3	110.7
Total hours														
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.4	102.8	97.1
Canada	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	117.5	121.5	125.6	123.9
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.3	80.2	77.4
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	90.1	91.1	91.7	90.7
Denmark	136.5	129.0	101.1	103.7	102.1	94.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	140.8	148.5	132.9	105.6	102.9	95.1	92.7	92.1	91.3	90.0	90.0	89.4	87.1	86.3
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.9	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.5	78.8
Italy	97.6	108.5	113.8	103.7	103.6	95.2	97.6	99.3	97.5	99.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	99.7
Netherlands	170.5	156.1	111.7	101.4	100.9	96.8	92.4	91.5	90.4	91.1	91.8	92.0	92.5	–
Norway	153.6	153.9	134.7	103.4	100.8	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.4	103.4
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	98.1	105.3	105.3	104.3	105.8	105.4	106.8	104.3
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	97.6	99.1	102.7	104.5	104.5	103.6	99.6	96.0	92.4
Compensation per hour														
United States	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1
Canada	10.0	17.1	47.6	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	109.3	110.5	112.3	113.9	117.8
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.5	96.4	102.8	104.9	108.3	109.2	112.9	115.8	115.2	114.5	115.0
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	110.9	114.9	116.6	118.3	121.1	125.9
Denmark	4.6	13.3	49.6	92.7	95.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	4.3	10.4	40.9	90.9	96.4	102.6	106.0	110.0	112.1	112.0	112.6	116.3	120.8	126.6
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.7	117.5	122.3	124.7	126.5	129.3	133.5	137.7
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.6	127.8	132.6
Netherlands	6.4	20.2	64.4	90.9	95.3	103.8	108.2	110.7	113.0	115.8	120.6	124.0	131.0	–
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.0	147.6
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	100.0	106.5	114.4	119.4	124.4	129.3	131.8	137.2
United Kingdom	3.0	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	104.6	106.7	107.9	109.5	113.9	120.5	129.6	135.2	140.4
Unit labor costs: National currency basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	97.7	96.8	96.1	101.5
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.5	95.9	97.4	101.1	101.5	97.6	94.0	93.3	95.5	90.8	85.4	89.8
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	94.7	90.5	90.2	91.4	90.8	93.9
Denmark	15.4	25.2	54.9	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.7	99.7	102.9	105.4	101.8	101.7
France	19.4	24.0	61.3	96.9	99.3	101.9	97.9	96.6	97.8	91.9	88.2	87.7	84.8	86.5
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.4	104.4	105.2	107.4	104.4	106.6
Italy	7.5	11.9	41.0	91.5	98.2	104.3	101.9	103.0	110.0	111.9	111.1	113.4	113.1	115.4
Netherlands	34.6	53.3	93.7	92.3	95.6	102.1	95.6	93.7	94.0	94.7	96.5	96.6	97.9	–
Norway	12.7	20.1	50.3	94.6	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	134.0	140.1
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	83.8	87.4	91.9	90.2	89.2	86.3	83.4	85.5
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	100.1	100.8	99.7	102.9	105.5	108.2	112.7	116.2	114.5	117.2
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	79.6	78.8	78.2	79.2
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.8	91.7	115.4	125.9	131.7	109.6	97.7	92.4	101.2	100.4	93.6
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	98.4	81.2	79.9	77.6	66.8	67.0
Denmark	13.4	20.2	58.8	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	108.0	91.0	92.7	91.0	75.9	73.7
France	21.0	23.0	76.8	94.1	93.1	95.2	93.4	103.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.4	63.2	62.5
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.5	94.0	93.3	91.4	76.9	76.2
Italy	15.0	23.3	59.0	94.1	97.5	81.6	77.9	77.9	87.9	80.9	78.8	76.9	66.4	65.7
Netherlands	16.1	25.9	82.9	89.1	89.9	96.6	92.4	102.7	98.1	85.3	85.5	82.1	72.1	–
Norway	11.1	17.5	63.3	94.0	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	94.5	96.8
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.2	71.3	79.8	68.8	65.3	60.8	53.0	48.2
United Kingdom	15.6	19.1	77.7	93.9	100.1	85.6	86.4	91.9	93.2	100.4	105.7	106.4	98.3	95.5

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

50. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]												
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining												
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction												
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:												
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:												
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:												
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing												
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:												
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:												
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:												
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:												
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fabricated metal products:												
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:												
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:												
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:												
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:												
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:												
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

50. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
Nondurable goods:												
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	–
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	–
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:												
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco products:												
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile mill products:												
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:												
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:												
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:												
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:												
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:												
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:												
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities												
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	–
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade												
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	–
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:												
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	–
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:												
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	–
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services												
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where: N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2001

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1996-2000	2000[2]	2001[3]	
	Average	Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,094	5,920	5,900	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,573	2,517	43
Highway incident	1,408	1,365	1,404	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	696	723	12
Moving in same direction	117	136	142	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	243	256	4
Moving in intersection	151	154	137	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	289	279	295	5
Noncollision incident	372	356	339	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	298	304	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	378	399	324	5
Overturned	212	213	157	3
Aircraft	263	280	247	4
Worker struck by a vehicle	376	370	383	6
Water vehicle incident	105	84	90	2
Railway	71	71	62	1
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	930	902	15
Homicides	766	677	639	11
Shooting	617	533	505	9
Stabbing	68	66	58	1
Other, including bombing	80	78	76	1
Self-inflicted injuries	216	221	228	4
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	1,006	962	16
Struck by object	567	571	553	9
Struck by falling object	364	357	343	6
Struck by flying object	57	61	60	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	294	266	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	157	144	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	123	122	2
Falls	714	734	808	14
Fall to lower level	636	659	698	12
Fall from ladder	106	110	122	2
Fall from roof	153	150	159	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	90	85	91	2
Fall on same level	55	56	84	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	481	499	8
Contact with electric current	290	256	285	5
Contact with overhead power lines	132	128	124	2
Contact with temperature extremes	40	29	35	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	100	96	2
Inhalation of substances	57	48	49	1
Oxygen deficiency	92	94	83	1
Drowning, submersion	73	75	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	177	188	3
Other events or exposures[4]	20	19	24	–

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued Aug. 14, 2001, reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2000. Since then, an additional five job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2000 to 5,920.

[3] Total excludes 2,886 work-related fatalities resulting from events of September 11.

[4] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.

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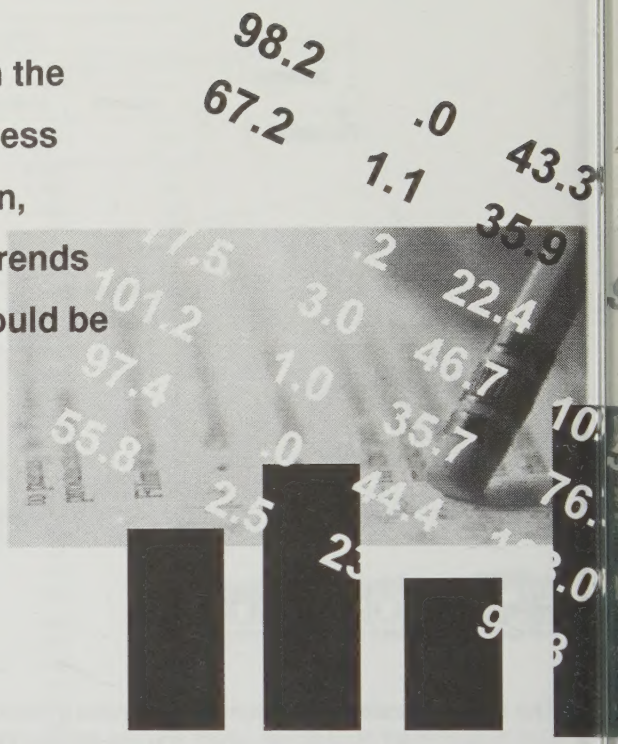

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